The New-York Times.

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ANOTHER VICTORY.

Desperate Battle Fought near Winchester.

The Combined Rebel Forces, under Gens. Jackson, Smith and Longstreet, Defeated.

Their Number Estimated at Fifteen Thousand.

The Union Forces, under Gen. Shields, Only Eight Thousand.

The Rebels Totally Routed, and Our Cavalry in Close Pursuit.

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

Washington, Sunday, March 23.

Telegraphic despatches received here from Winchester, dated last night at half past ten, say:

A slight skirmish occurred this afternoon about a mile from Winchester, on the Strasbourg road, between a portion of Gen. Shields' troops, and the rebel cavalry with four pieces of artillery.

The enemy retreated with loss, as soon as our guns opened fire. One man was killed on our side, and Gen. Shields suffered a slight injury in the left arm above the elbow, from a fragment of a shell, which burst near him.

A prisoner brought in to-night, says *the enemy were under the impression our troops had left Winchester, and Gen. Jackson's forces were on the road from Strasburgh, under the same impression.*

Winchester, Va., Sunday, March 23, 1862.

I have just come in from the very front of the battle-field, three miles out. *We have achieved a complete victory over Gen Jackson*, taken two guns and caissons, killed at least 100, and wounded twice as many.

Our loss is large, but probably not over 150 killed and wounded.

Our men did well, and took a great many muskets

The enemy is in full retreat.

Winchester, Sunday, March 23—10 P. M.

We have this day achieved a glorious victory over the combined forces of Gens. Jackson, Smith and Longstreet.

The battle was fought within four miles of this place. It raged from half past ten o'clock this morning until dark.

The enemy's strength was about 15,000. The strength of our Division was not over 8,000.

Our loss in killed and wounded is not ascertained, but is heavy.

The enemy's loss is double that of ours.

We have captured a large number of prisoners, some of their guns, and the ground is strewn with the arms they have thrown away in their flight.

The cavalry is still in pursuit of the retreating rebels.

The particulars cannot be accurately ascertained until daylight.

NEWS FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

Reconnoissances Across the River—Confederate Stores and Women—Three Deserters on the Satellite—Their Story—How they Live in Dixie.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Charles Co., Md., Wednesday, March 19, 1862.

The work of cleaning out the rebel batteries recently evacuated is rapidly progressing. The guns, shell, and other munitions of war found there, are being removed by soldiers detailed for that purpose. Several reconnoissances have been made a few miles into the interior, and now and then a rebel deserter comes in and details to gaping crowds the "story of his sufferings."

Night before last, a detachment from the First Excelsior, under command of Col. Wm. Dwight, made a reconnoissance in force. They landed near "Hoar's House," and went as far as the little village of Dumfries. They met no rebels, although they discovered the location of some of their camps. They discovered the location of large amounts of army stores in good condition. Some stores were found buried, with head-boards to the graves, extolling the virtues of the mythical deceased supposed to be entombed below. The reconnoitering party returned by way of Shipping Point Battery.

Very few men are found in these reconnoissances. In fact the country is so thinly settled, that very few inhabitants could have been found at any time. Now the males have all joined the army or ran away. The women, with more boldness, remain, and peer at the "Yanks" with the curiosity characteristic of their sex.

Aquia Creek is still in possession of the rebels, and large fires can be seen daily destroying the stores and works accumulated and erected the past Winter. The guns are all, or nearly all, removed and the railroad track partially torn up.

This afternoon three deserters from a North Carolina regiment put off in a small boat, which they had somehow secured, and were picked up by the *Satellite*, Acting Master Foster. They are raw, country looking gawks, shabbily dressed in rough, coarse, dirty gray cloth overcoats and brown pants. One of them has on a pair of blue pants, which he says he traded for with one of our prisoners. Their general appearance indicated that cleanliness was foreign to their disposition, or else that the conveniences for ablution were few and far between.

Two of them are from Wilmington, N. C. The other with rather a limited geographical knowledge, asserts that he is from Jersey City, New-York State. He was a boatman by profession, and being in North Carolina at the time, had the option of stealing, starving or enlisting. He chose the latter. Upon being told that theft was a virtue compared to the crime of treason, he stared in blank astonishment, apparently insensible to the fact that he had done anything wrong.

They describe their own, and the regiments with which they were acquainted, as small and ill-clad—averaging but about four hundred men. They tell a most lugubrious story as to the treatment they received and the rations given them. Their countenances, however, did not indicate that they had suffered much as regards the *quantity* of food they had received. They report that there are a considerable number of Northerners in their regiments, no less than fifty being in the regiment to which they belonged. They were asked if they drilled at all in the "bayonet drill"—a drill with which our army, from constant practice, has become quite proficient. They didn't seem to understand the question, and upon its being explained to them, confessed their utter ignorance of any such drill. They evidently consider secession as about played out. "So mote it be."

CEDMA.

A RIVAL OF TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE.

THE ADVENTURES OF "POTOMAC JIM."

I spent three weeks at Liverpool Point, the outpost of Hooker's Division, almost directly opposite Aquia Creek, waiting patiently for the advance of our left wing to follow up the army, becoming, if not a participator against the dying struggles of rebeldom, at least a chronicler of the triumphs in the march of the Union army.

During this time I was the guest of Col. Graham, of Mathias Point memory, who had brought over from that place, (last November,) some thirty valuable chattels. A part of the camp was assigned to them. They built log huts, and obtained from the soldiers many comforts, making their quarters equal to any in the camp.

They had friends and relatives. Negroes feel as much sympathy for their friends and kin as the whites, and from November to the present time, many a man in Virginia has lost a very likely nigger, for the camp contains now upwards of a hundred fat and healthy darkies, in addition to its original number from Mathias Point.

One of the number deserves more honor than that accorded to Toussaint L'Ouverture, in the brilliant lecture delivered by Wendell Phillips. He is unquestionably the hero of the Potomac, and deserves to be placed by the side of his most renowned black brethren.

The name of this negro is James Lawson, born near Hempstead, Virginia, and belonged to a Mr. Taylor. He made his escape last December. On hearing his praises spoken by the Captains of the gunboats on the Potomac, I was rather indisposed to admit the possession of all the qualities they give him credit for, and thought possibly his exploits had been exaggerated. His heroic courage, truthfulness and exalted Christian character seemed too romantic for their realization; however, my doubts on that score were dispelled, and I am a witness of his last crowning act.

Jim, after making his escape from Virginia, shipped on board of the *Freeborn*, flag-gunboat, Lieut. Samuel Magaw, commanding. He furnished Capt. Magaw with much valuable intelligence concerning the rebel movements, and from his quiet every-day behavior, soon won the esteem of the commanding officer.

Capt. Magaw, shortly after Jim's arrival on board the *Freeborn*, sent him upon a scouting tour through the rebel fortifications, more to test his reliability than anything else; and the mission, although fraught with great danger, was executed by Jim in the most faithful manner. Again Jim was sent into Virginia, landing at the White House, below Mount Vernon, and going into the interior for several miles, encountering the fire of picket guards and posted sentries returned in safety to the shore, and was brought off in the Captain's gig, under the fire of the rebel musketry

Jim had a wife and four children at that time still in Virginia. They belonged to the same man as Jim did; he was anxious to get them; yet it seemed impossible. One day in January, Jim came to the Captain's room and asked for permission to be landed that evening on the Virginia side, as he wished to bring off his family. "Why, Jim," said Capt. Magaw, "how will you be able to pass the pickets?"

"I want to try, Captain; I think I can get 'em over safely," meekly replied Jim.

"Well, you have my permission;" and Capt. Magaw ordered one of the gunboats to land Jim that night on whatever part the shore Jim designated, and return for him the following evening.

True to his appointment, Jim was at the spot with his wife and family, and were taken on board the gunboat and brought over to Liverpool Point, where Col. Graham had given them a log house to live in, just back of his own quarters. Jim ran the gauntlet of the sentries unharmed, never taking to the roads, but keeping in the woods—every foot-path of which, and almost every tree, he knew from his boyhood up.

Several weeks afterward another reconnoissance was planned, and Jim sent on it. He returned in safety, and was highly complimented by Generals Hooker, Sickles, and the entire flotilla.

On Thursday, week ago, it became necessary to obtain correct information of the enemy's movements. Since then, batteries at Shipping and Cockpit Points had been evacuated, and their troops moved to Fredericksburgh. Jim was the man picked out for the occasion, by Gen. Sickles and Capt. Magaw. The General came down to Col. Graham's quarters, about 9 in the evening, and sent for Jim. There were present the General, Col. Graham, and myself. Jim came into the Colonel's.

"Jim," said the General, "I want you to go over to Virginia, to-night, and find out what forces they have at Aquia Creek and Fredericksburgh. If you want any men to accompany you, pick them out."

"I know *two* men that would like to go," Jim answered.

"Well, get them, and be back as soon as possible."

Away went Jim over to the contraband camp, and returning almost immediately, brought into our presence two very intelligent looking darkies.

"Are you all ready," inquired the General.

"All ready, Sir," the trio responded.

"Well, here, Jim, you take my pistol," said Gen. Sickles, unbuckling it from his belt, "and if you are successful, I will give you $100."

Jim hoped he would be, and bidding us good-bye, started off for the gunboat *Satellite*. Capt. Foster, who landed them a short distance below the Potomac Creek Batteries. They were to return early in the morning, but were unable, from the great distance they went in the interior. Long before daylight on Saturday morning the gunboat was lying off the appointed place. As the day dawned, Capt. Foster discovered a mounted picket guard near the beach, and almost at the same instant saw Jim to the left of them, in the woods, sighting his gun at the rebel cavalry. He ordered the "gig" to be manned and rowed to the shore. The rebels moved along slowly, thinking to intercept the boat, when Foster gave them a shell, which scattered them. Jim, with only one of his original companions, and two fresh contrabands, came on board. Jim had *lost the other*. He had been challenged by a picket when some distance in advance of Jim, and the negro, instead of answering the summons, fired the contents of Sickels' revolver at the picket. It was an unfortunate occurrence, for at that time the entire picket guard rushed out of a small house near the spot, and fired the contents of their muskets at Jim's companion, killing him instantly. Jim and the other three hid themselves in a hollow, near a fence, and after the pickets gave up pursuit, creeped through the woods to the shore. From the close proximity of the rebel pickets, Jim could not display a light, which was the signal for Foster to send a boat.

Capt. Foster, after hearing Jim's story of the shooting of his companion, determined to avenge his death; so, steaming his vessel close in to the shore, he sighted his guns for a barn, where the rebel cavalry were hiding behind. He fired two shell—one went right through the barn, killing four of the rebels and seven of their horses. Capt. Foster, seeing the effect of his shots, said to Jim, who stood by: "Well, Jim, I've avenged the death of poor Cornelius," (the name of Jim's lost companion.)

Gen. Hooker has transmitted to the War Department an account of Jim's reconnoissance to Fredericksburgh, and unites with the army and navy stationed on the left wing of the Potomac, in the hope that the Government will present Jim with a fitting recompense for his gallant services.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

New-Orleans Believed to be in Our Possession.

Bodies of Rhode Island Officers Recovered from the Bull Run Battle-field.

Labors of the State Prisoners' Commission

Congress Expected to Remain in Session Until the 1st of July.

Secretary Welles to the Officers and Men of the Cumberland.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

Washington, Sunday, March 23.

PROBABLE FALL OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The Government has no news of an attack upon New-Orleans or its defences, but such an attack is doubtless made.

THE FIGHT AT ISLAND NUMBER TEN.

The Government had nothing from Island No. 10, up to 10 o'clock this evening. The latest dispatch from Com. Foote proved him to be cautious but confident, and the Government is not at all uneasy or doubtful of the result.

RECOVERY OF BODIES AT MANASSAS.

Gov. Sprague, who visited the battle-field of Bull Run to recover the bodies of Col. Slocum and other officers of the Second Rhode Island Regiment, returned to Washington this morning, having been entirely successful in his mission. The remains of these gallant men were clearly identified, and have been brought to this city under proper escort. They will be taken to Rhode Island for final burial. The Rhode Island Second suffered terribly in the Bull Run fight, having lost 230 men. They were in conflict with the Georgia Regiment, commanded by Col. Bartow, who was killed, and it is said this Georgia Regiment was detailed to bury the Rhode Island dead, which office was performed in a most unchristian manner, the bodies having been found buried face downward, as a mark of ignominy and in revenge for Bartow's death. One of the officer's bodies, it is alleged, was without the head, but it may have been shot off in battle, or while lying on the field.

THE COMMISSION ON STATE PRISONERS.

The Commission on State Prisoners will to-morrow take up the case of the celebrated Mrs. Greenough, who will probably be transferred from a State Prison to a Lunatic Asylum.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

It is the opinion of intelligent Senators, prominent on important Committees, that Congress will not adjourn before the 1st of July.

THE CONTRACTS FOR ARMS.

The Commission on the contracts for arms sit with closed doors, and hear no arguments from attorneys or third parties, but only from the contractors in person.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF ANNAPOLIS.

Gen. Montgomery has been transferred from his post as Military Governor of Alexandria, and placed in like command at Annapolis. Col. Van Amburg, of the Twenty-second New-York Volunteers, takes command at Alexandria.

CHANGE OF NAME.

A general order of the War Department changes the name of the military post established by Col. Henry Moore, Forty-seventh New-York Volunteers, at Point of Lines, Edisto Island, South Carolina, to Fort Edisto.

RUMORS AFLOAT.

Painful rumors have been afloat for two days, affecting a prominent officer in the civil department of the Government. We are promised the *denouement* this week.

THE VANDERBILT.

It is not true that the steamer *Vanderbilt* has been purchased by the Government, to be altered to an iron-clad vessel. She is merely chartered for a short time as a transport.

NEWS FROM FORT CRAIG.

The commanding officer at Fort Craig writes to the Government that he has no doubt of being able to hold that post.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT FROM SECRETARY WELLES TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Secretary Welles has written the following warm acknowledgment of the services rendered by the gallant Lieut. Morris and men of the *Cumberland*:

Navy Department, March 21, 1862.

Sir: In the calamitous assault of the armed steamer *Merrimac* upon the sloop *Cumberland* and frigate *Congress*, on the 9th inst., which were comparatively helpless, the Department has had occasion to admire the courage and determination of yourself, and the officers and men associated with you, who, under the most disastrous and appalling circumstances, boldly fought your formidable assailant, exposed, as you were, to an opponent secure in his armor while attacking the *Cumberland*. To your honor, and that of those associated with you, the guns were coolly manned, loaded and discharged while the vessel was in a sinking condition, and your good ship went down with the flag at the gaff, and its brave defenders proved themselves worthy of the renown which has immortalized the American navy. The gallant service of yourself and the brave men of the *Cumberland*, on the occasion, is justly appreciated by a grateful country, and the Department, in behalf of the Government, desires to thank you and them for the heroism displayed, and the fidelity with which the flag was defended.

I am, respectfully, etc.,

GIDEON WELLES.

To Lieut. Geo. U. Morris, U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.

GUNBOATS FOR THE WESTERN WATERS.

James B. Eads, of St. Louis, who built the gunboats, that have done such excellent service on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, is here with plans of improved boats, and will bid for the ten new boats advertised for by the Navy Department. Bids will be opened to-morrow.

The propositions for building gunboats for the Western waters, which have thus far been submitted to the War Department, are all of them found to require too great a draft of water to meet the contingencies of the service. The Secretary of War invites plans and estimates for gunboats of as shallow a draft of water as the mechanical ingenuity of the West can devise. Quartermaster-General Meigs has special charge of the subject, and may be corresponded with accordingly.

THE ARREST OF MRS. NORRIS, OF BALTIMORE.

As the arrest and release of Mrs. Norris, of Baltimore, have been somewhat misunderstood, it is proper to state the circumstances. She was arrested upon a belief that she was engaged in a treasonable correspondence with the enemies of the United States. After a personal examination by the Commissioners, in which she was very direct and frank in her answers to all enquiries addressed to her, she was released upon her "parole of honor to render no aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States."

There was no evidence before the Commissioners that she corresponded in cipher with Zarona. Treasonable correspondence was, however, found in her possession. Among others, a significant letter from Paris, dated Jan. 31, written by a Baltimorean, whose name is in possession of the Commissioners, and whose hopes of the recognition must, by this time, on his own presentation of the case, be effectually dispelled. The following are extracts from the long and interesting letter:

"For more than a month correct and reliable information, in the form of letters from Baltimore and selections of the right sort in the journals here, has been the result of access established in part by a nameless friend of yours, who, by the unhealthfulness of his abide in a loyal State, was obliged to sojourn for a short time here. This please regard as strictly confidential. By the way, are you aware that all my doings at Baltimore were reported at Washington; and things which even now I am at a total loss to understand how they could have been discovered?" "The Southern Confederacy was unfortunate in their selection of their civil representatives abroad. Mr. Yancey, beside his unfortunate record in regard to Slavery, was not a man of the temperature and weight for England. Judge Rost possesses neither the force nor the tact requisite, and, strange to say, he was distasteful to the French, because of one of the very reasons for which he was appointed, viz.: because he was a Frenchman. Butler King, who represented the commercial interests of the State of Georgia, did what he could while here, but, in a matter of etiquette, some disparagement grew up between him and the others who refused intercourse with Iwa.

Since I have been here, a rendezvous has been established by a large number of persons belonging to, and in the interest of the South. It has embraced many French citizens of America. Not one of this conclave was, perhaps, a man, who, himself, exerted any great influence, but as a *whole* they have, in various ways, made themselves felt, I am sure. * * *

The more I see of Europe the more I am convinced of the deep-seated antipathy to Slavery. In the abstract, the whole civilized world is against the 'peculiar institution.' This the South should not forget, although that question will for a long time be absorbed in more important ones connected with the issue. There is an intelligent man here, occupying an official position, which brings him in almost hourly and official contact with the Emperor. Among other things, it has been a part of his duty to collect and to condense information to present to the Emperor. This gentleman formerly for several years resided in the South; speaks English, is decidedly in favor of the South, and is named Maury, and a relative of *our* Maury, of Charts and Currents. * * *

It is of course of great importance to favorable action here that the South should sustain her present *status* for thirty or sixty days. It is not important that they should gain, but merely that they should not lose ground."

THE DEFENCES OF THE COASTS AND FRONTIERS.

Senator Morrill, of Maine, recently introduced a bill designed to carry out the policy of the Government, in reference to the defences of the coasts and frontiers, submitting at the same time three several acts and resolutions of the Legislature of Maine, the first authorizing a loan of money to the United States for the public defence, to be reimbursed in bonds of the United States; the second setting forth the plans of defences proposed for the State of Maine, and the third authorizing the taking of lands for forts, and other purposes, which were printed and referred.

The Governor of Maine has also given official information to the Secretary of the Treasury that means are provided by the State of Maine to carry into execution the system of defence proposed in accordance with the requirements of the official note of the Secretary of War, dated November last, in which the President proposed to undertake the duty of having the ports and harbors on the sea and lakes put in a condition of complete defence. The bill to carry this arrangement into effect, introduced by Senator Morrill, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to accept moneys from the several States; provides that in case the President shall deem it advisable to accept a loan for this purpose from Maine, he may cause to be erected certain works of defence in that State, and places all the military forces called out for local defence under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War. Other States, adopting this policy, can readily add such additional sections to the bill as their respective cases may require. Massachusetts and other States, it is said, propose to do this. Gov. Andrews, of Massachusetts, concurred in the provisions of the bill, and it is supposed it also has the approbation of Gov. Sprague. From the peculiarly exposed condition of the State of Maine, her Legislature has been the first to act, but only in obedience to the advices and wishes of the Administration.

QUIET AT FORTRESS MONROE.

A dispatch received here to-night from Cherrystone, Northampton County, Va., says a boat came over from Fortress Monroe this afternoon, and reports all quiet at the latter point.

UNION MEETING AT FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

A Union meeting was held yesterday in Fairfax Court-house. Speeches were made by Charles H. Upton, J. C. Underwood, and others. Resolutions were adopted expressing thanks to President Lincoln and Secretary Seward for their sagacity and wisdom in managing our domestic and foreign affairs, and appealing to Gov. Pierpont to order an early election for county officers.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, March 22.

Steamer *Arago*, from New-York, arrived here last night.

A flag of truce, to-day, brought back a French officer from Norfolk. No news or newspapers were received.

Fifteen miles of telegraph cable wire were underrun this morning.

The *Merrimac* is still undergoing repairs at the Norfolk Navy-yard.

LOSSES AT THE BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE.

Full lists of our killed, wounded and missing at the battle of Pea Ridge are given in the St. Louis *Republican*. The total casualties were 1,312, classified as follows:

	Killed.	Wound'ed.	M'ng.
1st Division, Col. Osterhaus	11	89	38
2d Division, Gen. Asboth	20	68	36
3d Division:			
1st Brigade, Col. Patterson	18	89	7
2d Brigade, Col. White	35	135	3
Fourth Division, Col. Carr:			
1st Brigade, Col. Dodge	37	207	58
2d Brigade, Col. Vandever	52	264	4
Third Ill. Cavalry, Col. Carr	9	31	19
Third Iowa Cavalry, Col. Carr	27	17	9
24th Missouri, Col. Boyd	3	31	—
Total	212	926	174

Total loss—killed, wounded and missing......1,312

HON. W. A. RICHARDSON.

The Quincy, Ill., *Herald* of the 17th inst. contains the following:

Washington, Saturday, March 1, 1862.

Hon. A. Lincoln, President U. S. A.:

Sir: Some time since, without solicitation on my part, you did me the honor to tender me the appointment of Brigadier-General in the army.

I signified then my determination to accept the same so soon as my health would permit. Not having accepted the position before, I deem it improper to do so now.

Courage and gallantry among my friends have won for many of them their "star." I will not stand in the way of even one of them wearing an insignia so nobly and bravely won. I feel, too, that they can be of more service to the country than I can. Already they have led our troops upon bloody fields, shared with them hardships and dangers, and rejoiced with them in glorious victories. Theirs is the well-earned privilege to renew our triumphs upon other fields; and the dauntless soldiers of Belmont, of Henry, and of Donelson, will insure victory wherever the conflict may ensue.

I therefore decline the position so kindly tendered by you.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

W. A. RICHARDSON.

Col. Richardson, in a private note, remarks: "The greatest battle for constitutional liberty is to be fought in Congress and before the people;" and adds: "The rebellion is used up, at least as far as big armies are concerned; they can't bring another into the field."

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Glasgow at this Port, and the America at Halifax.

Important Debate on the Blockade in the British Parliament.

A Call for the Correspondence Not Sustained.

THE BRITISH PLATED NAVY.

The Defects of the Warrior and Defense.

A BATTERY ON CAPT. ERICSSON'S PLAN.

Eloquent Speech of Prince Napoleon on the Papal Question.

The screw steamer *Glasgow*, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 5th, and from Queenstown on the 6th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

Her advices have been generally anticipated.

We find, however, in the more extended foreign files now received, various details and extracts of interest.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 8th, *via* Queenstown on the 9th instant, arrived at Halifax at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning.

The *America* has thirty passengers for Boston.

Her dates are two days later than those per the *Anglo-Saxon* at Portland.

The steamship *Edinburgh* arrived at Queenstown, and the steamship *Jura* at Londonderry on the night of the 6th instant, and both reached Liverpool on the night of the 7th instant.

The new Cunard steamer *Scotia* had arrived at Liverpool from the Clyde to take her place in the Cunard line. The report of her is highly satisfactory. Her maximum speed on her trial trip was nineteen miles, and her average speed seventeen miles an hour.

The screw-steamer *Spartan*, bound to Halifax with military stores, &c., was lost on the passage. Seven persons were drowned, including Capt. Hand, of the Sixty-third Regiment, wife and child.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

IMPORTANT DEBATE IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT ON THE BLOCKADE—REFUSAL TO CALL FOR THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE—THE SUMTER AT GIBRALTAR, ETC.

The proceedings of the British Parliament on the 6th inst. were of slight importance.

The House of Commons passed a number of important votes on the army estimates.

Among the fortification votes was one for £6,000 for the defence of the River Mersey.

A vote of £10,000 for the enlargement of Sandhurst Military College was rejected by 28 majority against the Government.

Sir G. C. Lewis, during the debate, gave a complete denial to the reports of the failure of the Armstrong gun. He said that 2,400 guns of this description had been manufactured, and with very slight exceptions they had answered every expectation entertained of them. He also showed that the Government stores of war materials, &c., were equal to any emergency.

In the House of Commons, on the 7th inst., Mr. Gregory, pursuant to notice, called the attention of the House to the blockade of the Southern ports, and moved for a copy of any correspondence on the subject subsequent to the papers already before the House. He expressed his strong sympathy with the struggle now going forward in the Confederate States, and declared that a separation of the South from the North, and a reconstruction of the Union, were the only means by which they could hope to see Slavery abolished in America. He contended that the efficiency of the blockade of the Southern ports was a question of great importance to England and to Europe, and he asserted that our recognition of it, in its present state, had exposed us to severe criticism on the part of foreign jurists. Among others, M. Dehautefeuille, one of the most eminent of modern French writers, had charged us with conniving at an illegal blockade, and that we did so not from any friendly feeling toward the United States, but in order that we might make it the basis for enforcing our own arrogant pretensions, when, having become a belligerent ourselves, it might be to our interest to set aside the principles of international law. Our justice and impartiality, in fact, were involved in this matter. If the blockade is ineffectual, we are conniving at the use of a weapon of warfare by one belligerent which it is not in the power of the other to employ, and we are thus acting unjustly to fair traders by making commerce a matter of smuggling, gambling and speculation. We are also depriving the manufacturers of the country of that raw material by the manufacture of which so many have hitherto obtained a livelihood. The privations which have resulted in consequence of this have so far been borne patiently, but no one could say how much longer they would be endured, when the impression was daily gaining ground that they were forced upon the country by illegal acts. He (Gregory) had no desire to attack the Government for the course they had taken. They had a difficult part to play, and they had played it well. Though resolved to vindicate to the utmost extent the honor of the country, they had been actuated throughout by a spirit of forbearance and conciliation, but still they might go too far. The opinions of the neutral Powers were almost unanimously against the legality of the blockade. Hitherto the blockade had not fulfilled any of the conditions which could constitute it legal and efficient. On the contrary, steamers of light draft have continually run it, and were daily plying between the various ports of the Southern States. In conclusion, he urged that if the country continued to connive at an illegal and inefficient blockade in order to conciliate the United States, the Declaration of Paris would be, so far as it regarded the Confederate States, a mockery; as regarded international law, a delusion; and with respect to the trade and commerce of the world, a snare.

Mr. George Bentinck seconded the motion. He thought his honorable friend had established a clear case as to the inefficiency of the blockade. The only propect of bringing about a conclusion of the war was the recognition on the part of this country and of the great European Powers of the independence of the Southern States. The reunion of the Northern and Southern States he regarded as an utter impossibility. The Northern States could not complain of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, when they remember that they derived their origin from a successful secession from the Government of this country.

Mr. W. E. Forster denied that the blockade was ineffective, and stated that the list of upwards of [illegible] vessels, which had been handed in by Mr. Mason as a list of the vessels which had broken the blockade, had, on examination, dwindled down to nineteen, and most of these had escaped on dark and stormy nights, thus evincing the stringency, rather than inefficiency of the blockade. He also reminded the House that, during the war between Great Britain and her revolted colonies in America, no less than 500 privateers succeeded in getting out of American ports. He warmly eulogized the conduct of Her Majesty's Government in reference to America, and said their forbearance and firmness had been the means of preserving us from one of the most deplorable wars in which it was possible we could be engaged. He trusted that *no temptation, not even the sufferings of a portion of the population*, would induce the Government to depart from the strict neutrality hitherto observed.

Sir James Fergusson contended that without a declaration of war there could be no legal blockade, and called on Her Majesty's Government to interfere in the matter. By sanctioning the continuance of an illegal blockade, they were virtually departing from the profession of neutrality, and assisting the stronger Power.

Mr. Milnes could not believe in the final dissolution of the great American Union, and so long as it existed he deprecated any active interference by the British Government in the struggle now taking place.

Mr. Lindsay quoted from several letters he had received from America, in proof of his assertion that the blockade was a mere paper blockade, and that it had been broken nearly one hundred times by vessels trading regularly between the Southern States and Cuba.

The Solicitor-General was of the opinion that *it was the duty of the Government to maintain, as they had hitherto done, strict and impartial neutrality* between the contending parties. With regard to the blockade, its efficiency must be judged by Great Britain by those principles of international law which had been laid down by the most distinguished jurists, and which had invariably been acted on when question of blockade had arisen. England had as strong an interest as any country in the world in maintaining the rights of blockade by a belligerent Power, and she was bound to exercise the greatest caution before she took any course *which might ultimately destroy the value of maritime supremacy*, that great arm on which her strength and independence had been established. The honorable gentleman entered into a lengthy argument, in the course of which he quoted numerous precedents to show that *the present blockade was as efficient as other blockades had been in former years, and that it would be a violation both of international law and of the principles of neutrality to break it.* In 1798, public notification was issued by the British Government that there would be a rigorous blockade of Havre. A force was sent out to establish the blockade, but the commander was so remiss in the execution of his duty that he habitually allowed ships to run in, so that practically it might be said there was no blockade at all. Yet it was nevertheless held that so long as a force remained, and the notification was not ignored, the blockade was considered to be in existence, and any neutral vessel breaking it was liable to capture. That was, he contended, a case strictly analagous to that of the blockade of the Southern ports, with this exception, that the duties of the blockade in force in the latter instance had been more vigorously executed. He complimented the speech of Mr. Forster, asserting that the facts the honorable member had laid before the House were wholly unanswerable. The returns received by the Government fully established the accuracy of his statistics. He proved convincingly that *there had only been one or two instances, and those, too, under cover of night, in which the blockade had been successfully run.* He had failed to gather from the honorable member from Galway what was the precise end he wished to attain. Did he wish this country to dictate to the United States the manner in which belligerent operations, as far as the blockade was concerned, ought to be carried on, and if their offer was not accepted to establish an armed neutrality, and by force break through and destroy the obstacles which the United States had placed to the access of our merchant vessels to particular ports? *Such a course on our part would have been actual war*, and was not more honorable because unavowed. In conclusion, he spoke in the highest terms of the patient forbearance the manufacturing population of this country had exhibited under the privations this unfortunate struggle had entailed on them, and urged that a deprecating voice, even more powerful than that of Governments, would have been heard from one end of the country to the other if Ministers had listened for a moment to any proposition for breaking the blockade. He resumed his seat amidst loud cheers from all parts of the House.

After some further remarks from Lord R. Cecil and Admiral Walcot, the motion was negatived without a division.

Mr. Layard, in reply to Mr. B. Griffith, repeated the statement made on the previous evening, that the officers of the Confederate steamer *Sumter*, arrested at Tangier at the instance of the United States Consul, had been released.

The London *Times* has an editorial to show that the present phase of the American war exhibits simply a contest for the Border States, and says that the Federals will simply have succeeded, in the tenth month of the war, in placing themselves where everybody expected to see them at its very beginning. They will stand on a frontier of States which have rejected their alliance, and will be called upon to commence the work of subjugating an enormous territory inhabited by an hostile and exasperated population. It can hardly even be presumed that they have gained a secure base for these operations, for Tennessee, though not purely secessionist in sentiment, is certainly not purely Unionist, and the probability is, the Northerners, if they do overrun the State, will have to hold it as they hold Maryland, by the sword, at a cost proportional to the extent of territory. That is the position to which the Northerners, on the most favorable supposition, will be brought, whereas if the reverse should befall their arms, the result may be most serious to them. They have undoubtedly asserted what had been so long and so unaccountably obscured, the military strength, but in such a work as the reëstablishment of the Union, mere military superiority will be of very little avail.

The *Daily News* regards the successes in Tennessee as of immense importance, and predicts now that the North is organized and on the move, it will continue to show its superiority over the South, and dispel the illusion that the Southerners are invincible. It has not the slightest doubt that the next three months will show many more capitulations.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* suspects the strength of the Southern armies in Virginia, when it finds them so easily disposed of in Tennessee.

The *Herald* complains of the fate of Mr. Gregory's motion in the Commons, as showing that England has no rule of conduct, no principles of policy, beyond the dictates of self-interest.

The *Daily News* eulogizes Mr. Forster's speech as a masterly reply to Gregory on the whole question.

Gibraltar advices report the *Sumter* still there, and the *Tuscarora* was lying off Algesiras.

Details are also given of the arrest at Tangier of one of the *Sumter's* officers, and Mr. Thompson, who lately filled the office of United States Vice-Consul at Cadiz. Their landing at Tangier was accidental, and they were seized by soldiers. Letters from Tangier of the 26th says, the prisoners who were confined in the United States Consulate, were on that day embarked in the United States ship-of-war *Ino*, which was sent from Algesiras for the purpose of receiving them. The Moorish Minister, it appears, had demanded their release, but the United States Consul in reply threatened to strike his flag and leave the country if he was interfered with in the disposal of his prisoners. The Moorish Minister thereupon allowed the prisoners to be embarked. The affair occasioned great excitement among the Europeans—they armed themselves, closed the port gates, vainly asked the interference of the European representatives, and then went in a body to the United States Consul to demand the release of the men. The riot was finally quelled through the interference of the British Minister. The Moorish authorities sent an escort of Moorish guards with the armed American party, who conveyed the prisoners to the beach, in order to prevent a collision with the populace.

As the British Ministers have asserted in the House of Commons their belief that the prisoners have been released, it is presumed that they have later telegraphic information than the above.

Official notice has been issued at Gibraltar, that no signals are to be made, communicating to one belligerent the proceedings of the other.

The Continental news is of slight importance.

GENERAL ENGLISH NEWS.

Duncan Dunbar, an eminent shipowner of London, has died suddenly. His property is estimated at two millions sterling.

A slight accident occurred to the *Great Eastern*, on the gridiron at Milford. One of the shores of the gridiron caused an indentation in one of the ship's plates, which would require to be replaced.

The annual meeting of the Galway Steamship Company is called for the 24th.

The *Morning Post* urges that time is now ripe for the solution of the Atlantic Telegraph question.

FRANCE.

The debate on the address had commenced in the Legislative corps.

The Senate had presented their address, and the Emperor's plan of a large fund being placed at his disposal to reward military services instead of the dotation to Gen. **Montauban**, is represented as generally more distasteful even than the dotation bill.

It was reported that the question will be put in the Legislature as to the numerous arrests, and the cause therefor.

The Bourse on the 7th was firm at 7f. 10c.

ITALY.

Signor **Cordova** has tendered his resignation of the Ministry of Justice. Senator **Poggi** succeeded him.

The *Opinione* of Turin believes the Ministerial programme will contain a project for putting into activity the Mobile National Guard.

GREECE.

The insurrection in Nauplia is said to have already cost 500 lives.

INDIA.

The Bombay Mail of Feb. 12 had arrived, and the American portion is on board the *America*. The news is generally anticipated.

The news of the settlement of the American dispute occasioned great satisfaction in India. There was great excitement in the Cotton market.

LATEST NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

[*By Telegraph*.]

Liverpool, Sunday, March 9.

The steamer *Annie Shields* has arrived at Queenstown, having run the blockade of Wilmington, N. C., with a cargo of resin, cotton and tobacco. She has on board the crew of the American ship *Kitty Cordes*, abandoned at sea on the 23d of February, in a sinking condition.

Berlin, Saturday, March 8.

The Ministry resigned to-day, in consequence of the adoption in the Lower House of a motion that the principal items in the revenue expenditure be included in the general budget.

Frankfort, Saturday, March 8.

In the Federal Diet to-day, Austria and Prussia proposed the reëstablishment of the Constitution of 1831 in Electoral Hesse, in conformity with the Federal laws, and with the guarantee that the provisional rights of the States shall be respected.

Vienna, Sunday, March 9.

It is asserted that the collection of taxes by the military authorities of Transylvania is suspended.

The Emperor of Austria is about to make a tour through Venetia. He will be absent about one month. The object of his journey is to review the troops forming a military cordon between Austria and Italy.

Athens, Monday, March 3.

A Royal decree offers an amnesty to all military insurgents, except the authors of the rebellion, until the commencement of the bombardment of Nauplia. M. **Fochopis** and the French Minister at Athens are charged by the King to treat with the insurgents.

Paris, Sunday, March 9.

The *Moniteur* says the statement that the students of the Polytechnic School are confined to the building, in consequence of the agitation in the Quartier Latin, is incorrect.

Turin, Sunday, March 9.

The *Italia* says that the conference between **Garibaldi** and **Ratazzi** has had very important results, of a nature to exercise great influence over the destinies of the country.

Marquis **Villamaince** is spoken of for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Madrid, Saturday, March 8.

The Madrid journals assert that the news that the Spanish Government contemplates recalling Gen. **Prim** is uncorrect.

Several Spanish prelates will attend the approaching convocation at Rome.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The French People a Unit for Non-Intervention and the Cause of the North—The Roman Question—Antagonism between the Emperor and Prince Napoleon—The Palikao Pension—Personal.

Paris, Tuesday, March 4, 1862.

Between the successes of the Union arms at home and the exciting local questions of the moment, the American question has quite sunk into the background, and with the exception of occasional echoes in the Press and brief references in the Chambers, can be said to have ceased to occupy the public mind as an international question. The war news, however, is detailed at sufficient length, especially in the friendly papers, while the unfriendly ones, by which of course is meant those that were for a time "unfriendly for a consideration," confine themselves to the telegraphic dispatches. The situation is at length net and decisive: non-intervention is the cry of the totality of the French people; success to the Union cause, the cry of the almost totality. The Legislature has just voted a sum of two millions of francs for the relief of the sufferers in the manufacturing towns, and the Government, while relieving thus the immediate wants of its suffering people, has determined to wait and let the Americans settle their dispute in their own way.

The agitation in the French Senate has ceased under the criticisms of the public, and the Italian question having received its quietus for another year, that grave body will now take itself to the consideration of bills for the relief of widows and orphans, and other similar minor topics. The Prince **Napoleon** laid down his doctrines in regard to the Pope two days ago, in a lengthy and able speech, which meets the views of the whole liberal world of France; but the clerical party in that august body is stronger than it was last year, and M. **Billault**, official defender of the Government, declared in the name of the Emperor that the Prince **Napoleon's** doctrines were not those of the Emperor, and, in fact, were in direct variance with them. The Emperor believed that if the troops were removed from Rome, and Rome became the Capital of Italy, that there would be no possibility of containing the exuberance of the Italian people, who would then throw themselves upon the Austrians in Venetia, and bring about a European war, in which France would be obliged to take a part. For such a sequence of events His Majesty was not ready, and he believed it, therefore, better, much as he regretted the state of things at Rome and in Italy, to maintain the present condition and see what time would bring forth. He desired a solution, and felt certain that one would arrive sooner or later, and, in the meantime, begged the patience and the forbearance of the country. This is the imperial programme on the Papal question, as laid down by M. **Billault**, on the authority of the Emperor himself.

Thus the Emperor occupies middle ground between the extreme clericals, who would go so far as to restore the Pope's lost provinces, and the Italian Party, who desire Rome for a Capital, without regard to the interests of the Pope; and it is probable that, in occupying this middle ground, the Emperor conciliates the feelings of the largest number.

The excitement in regard to the Count **Palikao** affair is far from subsiding, and has in fact taken such a hold on the people that the Republicans begin again to talk about the imminence of a revolution! Last year it was the turn of the Orleanists to hope for a revolution; this year it is the Republicans. It requires so little among this excitable people to bring the Revolutionists to the surface! The Republican wave which commenced in a politico-literary demonstration against M. **About**, and his comedy of *Gaetana*, has gradually swelled and changed character, till to-day, with the addition of the Count **Palikao** affair, the demonstration has gained the proportions of the whole Republican Party, and assumed the character of a frank Republican demonstration. So soon as the students had made the demonstration against M. **About**, and it was seen that the Government was disposed to be lenient with the youth of the schools, certain uneasy minds of the Republican party began to mix among the students, and sought to direct their movements in a political channel. The quarrel between the Legislature and the Emperor added fuel to the flames, and certain sanguine, visionary Republicans even believed that the moment had arrived for a movement against the Government. But, for the last three or four days, it was known that arrests were going on, and this morning the *Moniteur* announces that "the leaders of these culpable attempts have been arrested and handed over to the tribunals." The screw will now be put upon the students, and we shall probably hear no more of these demonstrations. The students, on their side, will have a grain of satisfaction, since they have been let alone long enough to prove that they were not dead, but only sleeping, and that the reproach which the liberal world cast upon them as a body was not justified.

To return to the difference between the Legislature and the Emperor, there are certain interesting details which are not published, and which, if true, throw a world of light upon the affair. It is true that one of the Government papers hints at certain calumnies in regard to the new Count, but beyond this, the public, who are not in the "inside ring," are completely in the dark as to the motives for the conduct of the Legislature. In the first place then, I am told that the Count **Palikao** is extremely unpopular, personally, with the members of the Chamber of Deputies; and this unpopularity is thus explained to me: The Count was with **Louis Napoleon** at the attack on Strasburg in 1837, and during his whole life has been one of the believers in and adherents of the Prince's cause. As a General, subsequently in Algiers, he is charged with speculating largely—my informant uses a different word than speculating—with the public money. But the most serious item is the pillage of the Chinese Museum at Peking, or rather at the Summer Palace of the Emperor of China. It will be recollected that when the news first arrived of the sacking of the Palace, it was said to have been done by the English, and the French papers found no words strong enough to qualify such an act. Even the *Moniteur* denounced it as an act of vandalism unworthy the age and such an enlightened people. A week later official news came that it was not the English at all, but Gen. **Cousin Montauban** and the French army that pillaged and destroyed the Chinese Museum. From that moment the Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Expedition was morally condemned in the eyes of most men in France, for it is well known what veneration the intelligent French bear for collections of art. It is now said that the General on his return sold, and is now selling, precious articles to the amount of four millions of francs, that he gave to the Emperor some very valuable gifts, and to the Empress a handsome collar of diamonds of great value. The people think that, with this pillage money, with his title of Count, and his salary of something like a hundred thousand francs for the different offices he holds, he is sufficiently paid without fastening anything more on the Treasury. If these statements about the Count **Palikao** be true, and I only give them to you as the talk outside the Legislature, you will see deeper into the motives of the opposition to the Emperor's action than the report of the House Committee on the subject would lead you to. In that report two principal reasons are urged: first, the abrogation of *majorats* in France; and second, the fact that the French have always fought for glory and not for money. But both these principles were violated in the case of Marshal **Pelissier**, and neither the Legislature nor the country murmured.

Mr. **Fagnani**, the artist, formerly of New-York, has been absent four weeks at Turin, painting the King, **Victor Emanuel**, for the City of Naples. During his absence, he also painted a portrait of Gen. **Cialdini**, and another of one of the leading members of the Italian Parliament. Mr. **Fagnani** brought these portraits to Paris to take copies before delivering them and we have thus had an opportunity of seeing them. The pictures are highly praised by those who know the originals, and such has been his success that the King has given Mr. **Fagnani** an order for a portrait of the Emperor **Napoleon**, which will be commenced as soon as His Majesty can arrange for the sittings. Mr. **Fagnani** is thus in a fair way of becoming a Court painter, as he was already one of the painters *à la mode*. He adds new testimony to the charming personal character of the King, **Victor Emanuel**, and reports that *everybody* in Italy is for the Union in America.

Mr. **Beverley Tucker**, of Virginia, has just arrived in Paris from Richmond.

Mr. **Slidell** has moved into his new house on the Champs Elysées, and receives his friends on Thursdays.

MALAKOFF.

THE BRITISH ARMORED NAVY.

CAPT. COLES' ENGLISH "MONITOR."

From the London Times, March 5.

The experimental firing from Capt. **Cowper P. Coles'** cupola was resumed at Portsmouth on Saturday, under the direction of Capt. R. S. **Hewlett**, C. B., commanding Her Majesty's ship *Excellent*, and was again attended with highly satisfactory results. Everything was carried on as in action, even to the hanging of the fighting lanterns, lit up, in their places inside the cupola. The target was placed at 3,600 yards distance, and the practice made was exceedingly good, the second shot fired passing through it. The two 100-pounders were fired singly and together, and in quick firing six rounds were fired in as many minutes. The concussion from the discharge of the guns was but trifling, and was, in fact, found to be greater outside the shield than within it. The smoke cleared off as effectually as on the last day's experiments, and the guns, with their carriages, worked with the greatest facility. The shield ship, which it is proposed to build on this plan, will have no masts, and when afloat, will show to the view above her deck merely her funnel and the tops of her shields. Cleared for action, the ship's bulwarks are thrown down all round her level with the upper deck, along the centre of which are ranged her cupola shields, resembling gigantic inverted tea-saucers, each containing two 100-pounder Armstrongs of 88 cwt. These shields rest upon towers, which are sunk through the upper deck, and are fixed on a turn-table on the deck below, which revolves, with the guns, shield and men, as may be required. The height of the shield from the upper deck will be about 5 feet, which will be but a small object for an enemy to fire at; shot can only strike it at an angle of 45 degrees. The muzzle of the guns will be 9 feet 6 inches from the water. The sides of the vessel will be covered with armor plating, the form and arrangement of which may most probably be a subject for future consideration, as the experiments that will be commenced at Shoeburyness to-morrow, and others that will be carried out both at Portsmouth and Shoeburyness, with cellular and other plates, will be certain to effect a great change in our present mode of attaching the armor plates to our iron ships. The shield ship will be 2,500 tons measurement, and her estimated cost is, as far as can be ascertained at present, £180,000. Her draft of water is to be only 20 feet, and her speed 12½ knots. The *Defence*, selecting her by way of comparison, is 3,668 tons, draws 25 feet 4 inches of water, has made a speed of 11,357 knots, (she will probably add another half knot on her next trial, which is arranged to take place within a few days,) and her cost has been nearly twice that estimated for the shield ship. Many other important advantages will also be possessed by the shield ship over the *Defence* class. On a broadside the latter can only fight seven guns, protected by her iron plates, whereas the shield ship can bring her whole twelve to bear at one time upon any point desired, with virtually no limit to their training, whereas the *Defence* is confined with her seven guns to some 29 degrees of training. In closing, the shield ship, by taking a slightly oblique course, can bring the whole of her guns to bear upon the enemy, while the latter can only reply with two or three guns from the bow or stern, as the case may be. It is evident that, in any contest with another vessel, should the shield ship be the faster of the two, she would be enabled to keep this position as long as she chose, and destroy the vessel opposed to her at leisure, and with almost absolute impunity. Capt. **Coles** has arranged sets of tables applicable to the cupolas at each end of the ship for ascertaining the exact distance of an object. This is done, on the order "prove distance" being given, by taking the degrees of training given to the cupola in directing it upon the object, and referring to the table of angles. The distance is thus ascertained in the time merely required to train the cupola, and without the use of any instrument, and if the object fired at be a moving one, the distance can be corrected and word passed along to the other cupola each time the guns are fired. *It may be necessary to state here that the top of the shield itself is sighted like a rifle, independently of the guns it contains, and it is the cupola, therefore, which is directed upon the object, the guns revolving with the tower.* The guns are placed parallel to each other, and the sights are immediately over them. The duty of directing the shield is given to one man, who is termed the "director," and who occupies an elevated position in rear of the two guns, from which he can look over the edge of the shield when bringing its guns to bear upon the object to be fired at. To protect his head while in this position, the front upper edge of the shield is fitted with two stout iron mantlets, with sufficient space for a line of sight between them. We trust that the midship sections of our finished iron ships will not be repeated in the construction of the shield ship.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE DEFENCE.

From the London Globe, March 3.

The iron 18-gun frigate *Defence* was tried yesterday at the measured mile in Stokes' Bay. A strong breeze, at a force from 5 to 6, from E. N. E., was blowing as the ship left the harbor at half speed, and a turn was taken to the eastward of the anchorage to give time for consultation with regard to the weather. The breeze, however, increased, rather than lessened in force, and it was determined at all hazards to put the vessel on the trial ground, as, should the trial prove unsatisfactory, as might naturally be expected from the state of the weather, it could be repeated on a more favorable occasion. The result, however, will show that the speed of the ship under steam is perfectly satisfactory. The following are the six runs made, and their results: First run—mean time, 3 min., 47 sec.; speed in knots, 12,543; revolution of engines, 67⅛. Second run—mean time, 6 min., 15 sec.; speed in kots, 9,600; revolutions of engines 65½. Third run—mean time, 4 min., 33 sec.; speed in knots, 13,180; revolutions of engines, 67⅛. Fourth run—mean time, 6 min., 24 sec.; speed in knots, 9,375; revolutions of engines, 68. Fifth run—mean time, 4 min., 25 sec.; speed in knots, 13,584; revolutions of engines, 67. Sixth run—mean time, 6 min., 24 sec.; speed in knots, 9,375; revolutions of engines, 68. First means: 11,071, 11,393, 11,282, 11,480, 11,470. Second means: 11,232, 11,338, 11,381, 11,480. True mean speed, in knots, 11,357.

At the close of the runs at the measured mile, the ship was laid fair for Spithead, and when in a fit position, the helm was put hard-a-port, and a complete circle made in 6 minutes 30 seconds, and, with the helm the contrary way, in 7 minutes 6 seconds, the time being taken in both instances not before the ship felt her helm. The speed of the ship, while making the circle with the helm hard over, was, by ship's log, 9 knots. The draught of water of the ship was—aft, 25 feet 4 inches; forward, 24 feet 4 inches. The pressure of steam was 20lb.; vacuum, 24 inches. The propeller was an improved Griffiths, with a diameter of 18 feet and a pitch of 21 feet. The engines were stopped dead from the time of moving the engine-room telegraph, in six seconds, started ahead again in seven seconds, and turned from that position astern in 13 seconds.

At the conclusion of the experiment, the ship's head was laid for the harbor, and in passing along the harbor channel, in line with Southsea Beach, an accident occurred which might have been, but fortunately was not, attended with very serious consequences. It had been observed, with no small alarm, that on the ship completing her first run at the mile, in taking a sweep to the eastward along the edge of the Sturbridge shoal, to bring her head round again for a second run to the westward, she for some time took no notice whatever of her helm, after being put hard over, and ran in dangerous vicinity to shoal water; but just in time she came up to her helm, and escaped, most probably, a disaster. The same uncertainty was found in putting her at the circle, and, in fact, her time in completing the circle was not taken until she fully felt and answered her helm. In entering the harbor channel, in line with the beach of Southsea, the speed was slackened from "full" to "three-quarter" at about its narrowest point, when the ship's bow inclined toward the shore, and all the exertions of the pilot and the men at the wheel had no effect—the ship's bow had taken the ground. "Astern full speed" was the order instantly given, and off she came; but she had got so far on the shoals that of necessity the stern next took the ground, and for some minutes so hung. Head sails loosed, and the engines going ahead at full speed, however, again extricated the ship from her perilous position, and shortly afterward she was safely berthed alongside the dockyard. *This deficiency of command over the ship in the steering power is developed in the Defense to a greater extent than in the Warrior;* but the *Warrior* under "slow speed," and especially with the wind abaft, also possesses this very undesirable quality to an alarming extent, or, at least, she did when undergoing her trials of speed, as the *Defense* has done. One most remarkable quality of the *Defense's* steering, and one that may possibly lead to the discovery of the defect as regards it, is, that although she may be under full steam, and the order is given, "hard-a-starboard," or "a-port," as may be required, it will take some forty-five or fifty seconds before she gives any token of feeling the effects of the alteration of her helm. Yet, once she pays off, no ship can do so more readily; that is, taking into consideration her length, as the time given in making her circles, &c., will fully prove.

Whether rising floors, no keels, double bilge-pieces and small rudders have anything, if not all, to do with this defective steering, we must leave scientific men to decide; always bearing in mind that the first moments lost in a ship's answering her helm are the very moments on which, some day, may depend her safety or destruction.

RETURN TRIP OF THE WARRIOR.

From the Western Morning News, March 4.

The *Warrior*, 40, iron screw-ship, Capt. the Hon. **Arthur A. Cochrane**, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Thursday evening. She left Plymouth on Jan. 21, with supernumeraries on board for the Mediterranean and North American stations, experienced very bad weather on the passage, and arrived at Lisbon on Jan. 29, where she found the *Edgar*, 89, Rear-Admiral S. C. **Dacres**, which left the following day for North America, taking with her the *Warrior's* supernumeraries for that station. At Lisbon the *Warrior* proved a great attraction, and was visited by the King of Portugal and Court, and the Diplomatic Corps. On the 7th inst. she left Lisbon, and arrived at Gibraltar the following day, making the passage—a distance of about 320 miles—in the unprecedentedly short period of 22 hours. There she was visited by the Governor of Cadiz, the Spanish Admiral, and other notabilities. The *Warrior* left Gibraltar on the 19th, and encountered the late heavy weather that has prevailed in the Bay and in the Channel on her passage home. At Gibraltar she left the *Amphion*, *Scylla*, and *Procris*. The *London* left on the 19th for a few days' cruise, to practice her Armstrong guns. The *Warrior* has lost one man, who died in the hospital at Gibraltar. On the 22d inst., while going to quarters, a marine artilleryman fell overboard, but was saved. On her passage home her massive armament of 68s and Armstrongs were duly exercised at both day and night quarters.

COST OF THE WARRIOR.

From the London Times.

We learn by a Parliamentary return just issued, that the total cost of the *Warrior*, before being ready for sea, was £354,885. The hull was £251,646; the engines, £71,875; masts and rigging, £18,536; and fittings and alterations, £12,828.

The English View of the Law of Blockade.

From the Manchester Guardian.

The definition of an effective blockade contained in Lord **Russell's** dispatch to Lord **Lyons**, under date Feb. 15, is clearly inspired rather by anxiety to preserve a right which may, on occasion, be valuable to Great Britain, than by a desire to establish a precise rule. The words are these: "Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that, assuming that the blockade is duly notified, and also that a number of ships are stationed and remain at the entrance of a port, sufficient really to prevent access to it, or to create an evident danger of entering or leaving it, and that these ships do not voluntarily permit ingress or egress, the fact that various ships may have successfully escaped through it, will not of itself prevent the blockade from being an effectual one by international law." The reader will easily perceive the studied vagueness of this somewhat involved sentence. We may pass over the many questions which might arise out of the ambiguous expression "duly notified," with the remark that the advocates of a rigid rule, such as M. **Hautefeuille**, deny the necessity of any notification. They maintain that a blockade, to be effective, must prove itself; and argue that the introduction of notice only tends to relax the strict conditions. Lord **Russell**, therefore, is careful not to give his opponents this advantage. His next phrase, requiring a number of ships to be stationed and remain at the entrance of the port, sufficient to prevent access to it, would by itself be strict enough for the French jurist, but then it is immediately qualified by the alternative, "or to create an evident danger of entering or leaving," and all precision is entirely lost. For, what is "evident danger?" what experience is to prove it? who is to be the judge? The succeeding words exclude some obvious answers to these questions, for, by providing against a *voluntary* permission of ingress and egress, they allow that ships may go in and out without vitiating the blockade, and the closing sentence declares as a fact that the escape of various ships will not prevent it from being held effective. Efficiency, therefore, is reduced to a mere question of degree. It is not to be measured even by the number of escaping vessels, but simply by the amount of risk at which they make the attempt. A jury of underwriters might seem best fitted to decide this question, but Lord **Russell's** next paragraph introduces considerations quite foreign to their peculiar experience. "The adequacy of the force to maintain a blockade being always and necessarily a matter of fact and evidence, and one as to which different opinions may be entertained, a neutral State ought to exercise the greatest caution with reference to the disregard of a *de facto* and notified blockade, and ought not to disregard it, except when it entertains a conviction, which is shared by neutrals generally having an interest in the matter, that the power of blockade is abused by a State, either unable to institute or maintain it, or unwilling, from some motive or other, to do so."

Here we find new elements of uncertainty introduced into the definition. The adequacy of the blockading force is declared to be a matter of fact and evidence, respecting which different opinions may be formed—opinions, indeed, so different, that Lord **Russell** thinks no neutral is justified in disregarding a *de facto* blockade, unless the Powers generally interested concur in doubting the ability or good faith of the blockading nation. So that our Foreign Minister not only refuses to test the efficiency of a blockade by its practical results, or by the apparent adequacy of the force employed, but also requires a jury of neutrals to settle certain preliminary questions concerning the real intentions and naval strength of the Power instituting it. In fact, while other States have at various times sought to limit the right of blockade, Lord **Russell**, on behalf of England, seeks to limit the right to disregard a blockade. Hence the vagueness of the definition which he has now used to defend his determination not to interfere with the closing of the Southern ports in the United States.

It is easy to show by examples that such vagueness may readily be avoided. Thus there is no uncertainty about M. **Hautefeuille's** rule. He lays it down that "a blockade, in order to be binding, should be real, that is to say, formed by vessels of war, stationed and sufficiently near to give their nation the command over the neighboring waters, and to make it impossible to enter the port without passing under their fire." This definition is explicit enough. On the other hand, the implicit assertion of a much laxer rule is seen with equal distinctness in the articles which **Pitt** and Lord **Grenville** put forward against the Maritime Confederacy of December, 1800, and for which they were prepared to go to war, when the death of the Emperor **Paul**, and the change of Government in this country gave a new aspect to affairs. Lord **Grenville's** article ran as follows: "That it is lawful to naval Powers, when engaged in war, to block the ports of their enemies, by cruising squadrons, *bonâ fide* allotted to that service, and fairly competent to its execution. That such blockade is valid and legitimate, although there be no design to attack, or to reduce by force, the port, fort or arsenal, to which it is applied. And that the fact of the blockade, coupled with due notice given thereof to the neutral Powers, shall affect not only vessels actually intercepted in the attempt to enter the blockaded port, but those ships also which shall elsewhere be met with, and shall be found to have been destined to such port, under the circumstances of the fact and notice of its blockade."

This statement presents the English doctrine as clearly as M. **Hautefeuille's** definition exhibits the continental view. The latter is founded on the supposed parallel of a siege on land, while our statesmen have claimed a much wider scope for the operations. The difference is seen again on comparing the rule actually laid down in the convention between England and Russia in 1801, with that asserted by the Baltic Powers, the "armed neutrality," in 1780. The last required the attacking nation to have its ships "stationed *and* sufficiently near" to make it evidently dangerous to enter the port, but the convention of 1801 only stipulated for ships "stationed *or* sufficiently near." Lord **Grenville**, now in opposition to Mr. **Addington's** Ministry, admitted that the change of the conjunction was intended to uphold the English theory, but objected that by requiring the presence of "evident danger," the blockade might be vitiated, if the ships were temporarily blown off the coast by a gale of wind. However, it was not long before our Government showed their own construction of the rule in a practical way. "Historious," in the *Times*, has corrected M. **Hautefeuille's** strange blunder of treating **Napoleon's** Berlin decree of November, 1806, as a reprisal for the British Orders in Council, the truth being exactly the reverse. But Sir **Archibald Alison** points out that a more plausible justification might be found in our blockade of the French and Dutch coasts in the Spring preceding the decree. That blockade extended from Brest, the whole length of the channel, and the Dutch ports were watched by a squadron stationed in Yarmouth Roads. According to the English view, it was effective, being maintained by cruisers, and so differing entirely from the fictions of the Berlin decree and its successors. But we doubt if it could be called effective by those who refuse that title to the present blockade of the Confederate States. In the long controversy which arose out of the Orders in Council, the legal requisites of a blockade were thoroughly sifted, and will be found carefully examined in an article on the last American war, in Vol. XIX. of the *Edinburgh Review*. It would be useless here to go into the details. The question is one which often rises above the sphere of the law courts. Lord **Stowell** delivered a number of judgments about the years 1798–9, which would establish a sufficiently rigid rule; but he, nevertheless, upheld the legality of the Orders in Council, which directly contravened that rule. And the Edinburgh reviewer, after considering all the decisions, can only extract the very shadowy principle that the right is limited simply by the power to execute it. "Each belligerent," he says, "should be strictly confined to such a blockade only as he has actual means of enforcing." The declaration attached to the Treaty of Paris has no force in law, and appears to be somewhat slightly regarded by our statesmen. Lord **Russell** has hinted his disapproval, and Lord **Malmesbury** has declared, with a cynicism almost worthy of Mr. **Seward**, that it will certainly be set aside the first time this country goes to war. Without looking so far forward, we may say that the article on blockades is essentially as vague as any of those mentioned above. It defines an effective blockade to be one "maintained by a force sufficient really to forbid access to the enemy's coast." These terms seem stronger than those of Lord **Russell's** dispatch, but it will be perceived that, according to the English theory, a force sufficient to make it evidently dangerous to enter, is sufficient to forbid access. The two propositions are regarded as identical.

A writer in *Macmillan's Magazine*, for the current month, endeavors to show that the United States have maintained the continental rule, but his instances would not bear out the conclusion. He quotes a dispatch from Mr. **King**, American Envoy in London in 1779, to Lord **Grenville**, in which the position is taken, "that there can be no effectual blockade without a competent force stationed or present at or near the entrance of the blockaded port." Again, in 1844, the Secretary of State at Washington writes to the Commander of the American squadron then blockading Tripoli, that "trade of neutrals in articles not contraband cannot be rightfully obstructed to any port not actually blockaded by a force so disposed before it as to create an evident danger of entering it." These orders go no further than the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1801, or than Lord **Russell's** present dispatch. All, as well as the declaration of Paris, forbid a paper blockade, but all admit a blockade by cruisers. Now, it is perfectly clear that ships will always be found bold enough to encounter the "evident danger" of this last. So long as capture is only a chance and not a certainty, vessels will attempt to run the blockade. To say, then, that the escape of such ships, without connivance on the part of the blockaders, should render the blockade invalid, would be to abandon the rule which this country has always maintained. Whether the rule itself is worth preserving, is a question which can hardly be discussed to advantage in presence of a pressing emergency. But unless England intends to discard her old practice of blockading lines of coast by cruisers, she can hardly question the efficiency of the existing American blockade. This appears to be the argument which inspired Lord **Russell's** dispatch to Lord **Lyons**.

A British Traveler in the South and its Conquest.

To the Editor of the London News:

Sir: This day's article on American affairs in your able journal concludes: "We cannot estimate the American case by gazing at the Capital and the camp, and reading partisan papers."

Agreeing as I do in this sentiment, may I request the insertion of a correction to the erroneous conclusions you arrive at. Your article ridicules the manufacturing qualities of the seceding States, states that the slaves at Richmond go barefoot to shoe the Southern army, that the army, "in citizen garment," are armed with squirrel rifles, or any tools of offence that can be put to use; and lastly, that it can be no more true that the South is manufacturing great guns and ammunitions for a long war, than that it is already well clothed and well armed.

Let me, in answer, state facts. It is true that the manufacturing capabilities of the seceding States are in their infancy; they have heretofore depended on the North, and they do not wish to be a manufacturing people; they wish to remain producers of large and valuable staples of commerce, and exchange them for the manufactured goods of Europe, unhampered by Morrill tariffs or protective duties. Ought England to object?

In October, when I was at Richmond, every one seemed not only shod, but well fed; and the shoeing of the Southern army will not, I can assure your readers, help the Northerners to reverse present results.

That the men are roughly and not always uniformly clad, I admit; but homespun cloth may be as warm, though not so costly, showy and rotten as Broadway contractors' suits.

The arms that won at Bull Run and at Ball's Bluff could hardly have been squirrel rifles, nor the guns any tools of offence that could be put to use, that made **Sherman's** regular battery at the latter engagement change front fifteen times, leading to the capture of some of his pieces.

Lastly, it is not untrue that the South can manufacture great guns and ammunition for a long war.

When I was at Norfolk, I saw 1,200 men in the employ of the Southern Government, working in the magnificent naval yard there, which the Southerners had saved from the intended destruction of the Federal Commodore; they were, when I was there, rifling large guns, casting shot and shell, building gunboats and iron-plating the *Merrimac*, which they had raised from the harbor.

I was shown it all by two as fine naval officers as, I believe, could be found in our own service. They had both sacrificed everything in the Confederate cause. One had four sons fighting under the same banner; and they told me they would rather die than surrender. These were the sentiments of the whole people. I say nothing of the right or wrong of the respective causes. I may have opinions on this subject, but this much I know, that no amount of money or power will conquer eight millions of united people animated by the courage and determination that influence the seceding States, or subjugate a territory of 900,000 square miles against the will of such a population.

Would that the Northern Government could be brought to an unwelcome conviction of the hopeless nature of this contest; or that England and France combined would endeavor (not on the narrow ground of efficient or non-efficient blockade, but on the high grounds of humanity and civilization) to put an end by mediation, to the present desolating, destructive and, unless stayed by such interference, I fear, interminable strife. I am, &c.,

ADOLPHUS VANE TEMPEST.

House of Commons, Feb. 27, 1862.

THE EMPEROR AND THE POPE.

Prince Napoleon's Speech on the Italian Question.

On Saturday, March 1, Prince **Napoleon** addressed the French Senate upon the paragraph of the address relating to Rome. He said: "I shall not follow the example of the eloquent orators to whom I am about to reply. I do not wish any more than they to infuse the heat of passion into this debate; but I shall endeavor to be as clear and precise as their conclusions have appeared to me obscure and mysterious. I admire the vast erudition of M. **Bonjean**. The premises of his discourse completely satisfied me. The history, so comprehensive, so profound, so just in its appreciation, which he has given of the inconveniences of the temporal power in Rome was, I need scarcely tell the Senate, quite in harmony with my opinions. I equally applaud and approve the picturesque and ingenious comparison he has made of the two scales of the balance, one the temporal, and the other the spiritual power; and in the result of which he proved, as an invariable lesson of history, that the more the temporal power of the Popes ascends, the more their spiritual influence sinks down. But after these premises—after this vast historical lesson—what has been his conclusion? Can he have been serious in it? He argues that the Pope ought to be allowed to reign, but not to govern Rome. It is two years since that conclusion was sought to be applied—a kind of bastard Vicarist, giving to the King of Italy the Government and to the Pope a species of suzerainty or nominal dominion. But I say nothing new to the Senate when I observe that, whenever statesmen applied themselves to reduce this idea to a practical shape, the pen has dropped from their hands, and they have been forced to recognize that not thus can the solution of the Roman question be attained. Does not such a scheme fall of itself to the earth before that energetic refusal, absolute for the present, for the future, for all possible eventualities, which the Court of Rome opposes to any compromise? What solution then remains, when one party to the arrangement declines even to discuss any scheme of settlement? There remains that which I propose and demand openly from this tribune, the withdrawal of the troops from Rome. I accept in advance the censure which may be cast on the views I maintain. Let them be denounced as extreme and radical opinions. It matters little whether they are extreme or radical—the sole consideration of importance is, whether they are just. What has M. **de la Guerroniere** proposed in the midst of his elegant phrases, of his antitheses, of his encomiums, showered upon all the world alike, of the flowers of rhetoric with which he has covered Italy and the Popes, Pius IX. and **Victor Emmanuel**, Count **Cavour**, and Cardinal **Antonelli**—all very much amazed, no doubt, to find themselves united in that floral wreath with which he has encircled them? [Laughter.] What has he proposed? His rounded, sonorous, purposeless phrases have been but a declaration of impotence. He simply bids us to wait, and to do nothing. To wait for what? Wait until agitation more profoundly shakes mens' minds, and emotions burn up more vividly through Italy, France, and Europe? Until the deplorable divisions which agitate and separate us shall have attained their full destroying strength? Is it in the name of peace and of moderation that we are offered such counsels? I, for one, do not hesitate to say that those counsels are unwise and fatal, and I adjure the Government of this country not to follow them. There is one thing that must be done. The Roman question must be settled. The public mind ought to be quieted both as regards spiritual and material interests. We have had enough of this Roman question. It has done us much injury. It ought to be wound up. I do not hesitate to say that if France, through the organ of its Emperor, takes a firm decision, all this excitement will be stopped. The Emperor would thereby render the greatest service to France and to the whole of Europe. If the Emperor will once openly and decisively apply this solution, peace will be restored to mens' minds, and the agitations of factions will subside with the influence which provoked them. There is one word, gentlemen, which I should rather omit in my speech, and which I was sorry to see mentioned from the tribune—Venice. There is agitation enough already; we have quite enough on our hands with the Roman question, and as Venice is not mentioned in the address, which would imply so much, I shall allude to it no more in my speech. I do not mean to say that we may not have to allude to it on a future occasion, but this is not the proper moment. I have arisen to-day without discouragement, but not without regret. Indeed, at the close of the discussions of the past year—a year which has gone through so trying and feverish a crisis—I had hopes that the Roman question was close upon its solution. I do not purpose entering into the history of this Italian question at such length as some preceding speakers have done. I will simply recall to mind the facts of 1861. An illustrious statesman dies; it was a serious incident, which might have had the most terrible consequences for Italy. How does the Government of the Emperor act? The Government of the Emperor, inspired by a just appreciation of the political situation, recognizes the Kingdom of Italy. That was an act which I cannot speak of in too high terms. The Emperor did not hesitate; he saw that the enemies of Italy might take advantage of that fatal death, and at the very moment that that death might have inflicted a blow upon the cause, the triumph of which we had assured beyond the Alps, he gave it that aid to which is attached the gratitude Italy feels for France. Let those who talk of new territorial arrangements of Italy to suit the Pope remember that when the Emperor recognized the new Kingdom, he did not recognize merely a word. Italy is not a piece of caoutchouc, to be stretched out and compressed at pleasure. Last year we were bidden to have confidence, and to wait; we were told that there were some obstacles still to be encountered, but that they would disappear, that a little time and a little patience would arrange all. The year has rolled away, and nothing has been obtained. Aye, and if no other policy be pursued, this year too will roll away; years to come, nay centuries, will roll away, and you cannot change the Court of Rome, because that Court, so long as it has nothing to fear, will yield nothing to reason." Prince **Napoleon** then recalled to memory the various attempts at compromise recently made by the French Government, and especially the memorable dispatch of M. **Thouvenel**, with the reply of M. **de Lavalette**, inclosing Cardinal **Antonelli's** ultimatum. "Why," continued the Prince, "talk of concessions, after an answer like that? The Court of Rome borrows our soldiers, but rejects our counsels. She waits—yes, there is her great strength; she waits—for what? I will tell you. She does not hope, indeed, that France will reconquer with its soldiers the integrity of her old territory for her. No; the Court of Rome knows us too well to indulge in such a dream. She knows too well also her own weakness to flatter herself that she can ever regain of her own power her lost provinces. But she hopes for a foreign auxiliary. She says to herself—'Keep up the agitation on the Italian question; never yield—maintain the *status quo*—the future may be big with tempests, and with those tempests may come a foreign army, which after having crushed Italy and perhaps France as well, will be strong enough to reconstitute for us the integrity of our territory.' The answer of the Court of Rome to the advice of France is an indiscreet appeal to Austria! But I shall not weary you by dwelling merely on this phase of the Roman question, and my own appreciation of it. Indeed, I distrust too much the warmth of my own feelings, which, perhaps, I could not restrain. Yes, I love only too warmly the cause of nations and of national liberty. But I distrust my own power to plead this cause, and I have therefore attempted, by long, serious, and conscientious labor, to sustain myself by arguments not of my own conception. I have sought those arguments in the secrets of diplomacy. I have gone back to the first dispatches which the Ambassadors of France wrote under the ancient monarchy. These extracts, which I pray the Senate to permit me to cite, have but one object—to prove that the temporal power of the Pope for 150 years has been bad, always bad, no matter what changes of Pontiffs took place—no matter what varying events have surrounded them. I shall then claim the right to conclude that that power is bad in its essence, even more than in its application; that it has not in it the elements of good government; in a word, that it fails, not because it wishes to be evil, but because it cannot be good—because the very essence of its organization is evil." The Prince then quoted a variety of diplomatic and other papers, beginning with a letter addressed to Louis XIV. by the Duke **de Chaulnes**, in 1667, and coming down to **Chateaubriand** and **Lamartine**, all tending to show that the Papal Government of Rome was invariably either the most ruinously helpless, or the most actively injurious. Prince **Napoleon** then quoted the words of **Napoleon** I., which, he said, he would like to hear repeated by **Napoleon** III. In 1808, the Emperor said to the deputies of the old Roman provinces:

"Let the clergy confine themselves to matters connected with Heaven. Theology, which they study from their youth, entitles them to authority in spiritual affairs, but does not give them any right to meddle in army or Government matters. The decline of Italy dates from the day when the priests got the management of the finances, police and army into their hands."

He also quoted a circular of the Emperor **Napoleon** I, as follows:

"Considering that the confusion which has arisen between the spiritual and the temporal authority, which still exists, has been a source of discord, and has often led the pontiffs to use the influence of one in the service of the pretensions of the other; as thus the affairs of Heaven, unchangeable from their nature, are mixed up with terrestrial affairs, which, according to their nature, change according to circumstances and customs, we do decree," &c.

Prince **Napoleon** alluded to other sayings of **Napoleon** I., to show that the Papal Power ought to be limited to spiritual matters. The Prince then quoted the celebrated letter of **Napoleon** III., (when President of the Republic,) dated Elysée National, Aug. 18, 1849, to Col. **Edgar Ney**: "The French Republic has not sent an army to Rome to stifle liberty, but to regulate it," and declared that none of the conditions in which French protection had been given to the Pope were ever fulfilled. All this time Italy, he declared, had evinced the greatest moderation. Where (he asked) is the people which, after having passed through excitement the most feverish that could stir up the heart of man in its most vibrating passions, would have shown itself as patient and as wise? Ah, gentlemen, you must be just and equitable even towards political adversaries. I appeal even to my honorable contradictors in this Senate, and I call on them to recognize that the people of Italy, despite certain local and passing excitements, have been up to this day perfectly wise and moderate.

Prince **Poniatowski**, (vehemently)—Yes, I can affirm it; it is quite true.

Prince **Napoleon** passed on to review the whole policy of France towards Italy since the expedition to Rome, and contended that the ultimate unity of Italy was implied through it all. In the famous Milan proclamation of the Emperor, issued after Magenta, he maintained that that idea was loyally recognized and energetically expressed. The Prince continued: Italian unity is established with the exception of Rome and Venice. As regards Venice, that does not depend upon us; it does not come within our competence. But Rome depends upon us; we are the involuntary arbitrators of the Roman question, because we keep French troops at Rome. Agitation in Italy will all depend upon the conduct of the French Government. There are only two means of stopping that agitation—either to send the French army across the Alps, or to let the Austrians have their own way! Is there any one here to advocate the latter cause, and the destruction of Italian unity? ["No, no!" from various Senators; "it is inadmissible."] No, for we are all Frenchmen here, and I do not believe that any one even of those who most oppose the doctrines which are so profoundly rooted in my heart would dream of delivering Italy over to Austria, to destroy the cause of Italian unity and freedom. [Applause.] But it is time that this question should be settled. Delay is bad for France, bad for Italy, bad for Europe. Let us withdraw our troops from Rome. What is their position there? Are they to be reduced to play the ignoble part of acting as the *gendarmerie* of a condemned power—[interruption.] Let the spiritual and financial independence of the Pope be secured; Italy will give every reasonable guarantee. Should anarchical danger ever menace the person of the Pope, Italian soldiers will know how to defend and uphold his spiritual sovereignty.

M. de la Rochejaquelin—Yes, a guard commanded by **Garibaldi**. [Applause and laughter.]

Prince **Napoleon**—Left face to face with the Roman people, the Pope will soon judge more freely. Should he ever leave Rome, great trouble and disturbance may ensue to Catholic consciences; but the unity of Italy will triumph in the end. It is impossible but that, in the end, a divine ray must descend into the heart of the Holy Father, and lead him to prefer a spiritual sovereignty, full of calmness, beauty and tenderness—a sovereignty, incontested and incontestible—to that rag of temporal power which must be forever disputed—which the strength of France may, indeed, preserve to him, but which can only be preserved at the most terrible sacrifices, and which may any day be lost forever. I demand, then, that the Government of the Empire shall make its voice heard and shall decide. The cause has been fully pleaded; let it now be judged. I have full confidence in the decisions of the Emperor, which cannot be other in the future than his language in the present and the past indicates. My words may be disavowed by the organ of the Government here; but that to me is of little import. I have full confidence that the solution of the Italian question will terminate in the sense of unity; that no other solution is possible under **Napoleon** III., any more than it could have been under **Napoleon** I.; that the spiritual must be separated from the temporal power, and that the shadow and genius of the great Emperor will inspire the decisions of his successor.

A great sensation through the Chamber followed the speech of the Prince.

Commercial News by the America.

[The Weekly Cotton Market was received per *Anglo-Saxon*.]

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the market for goods and yarns being dull, with a downward tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market is downward, with a declining tendency. **Wheat**, however, rules quiet and steady. **Wakefield, Nash** & Co., and others, report: **Flour**, easier; State, 27s.@30s. **Wheat** quiet and steady; Red Western, 10s. 6d.@11s. 8d.; Red Southern, 11s. @12s.; White Western, 12s. 6d.; White Southern, 12s. 8d.@13s. **Corn** dull and declined 6d.; mixed, 29s. 3d.@29s. 6d.; white, 34s.@37s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is generally steady. Messrs. **Bigland, Athya** & Co. and others report: **Beef** quiet and steady. **Pork** heavy. **Bacon** active and firmer. **Lard** firm at 42s.@43s. 6d. **Tallow** steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports: **Ashes** quiet at 33s. 6d. for Pots, and 32s. 6d. for Pearls. **Resin** very dull at 12s. 9d.@13s. **Spirits Turpentine** dull at 70s. **Sugar** steady. **Coffee** firm. **Rice** firm. **Cod Oil** firm at £38@£39. **Linseed Oil** firmer at 35s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS—(BARING.)

Breadstuffs firm, but quiet. **Iron** dull. **Sugar** quiet and steady. **Coffee** has an upward tendency. **Rice** steady. **Tea** firm, at 1s. 2d. ℔ ℔., for common Congou. **Linseed** firmer, at an advance of 2s. **Linseed Oil** advancing and quoted at £35 5s. **Tallow** firm at 46s. 3d.@46s. 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Friday evening at 93⅛@93¼ for money. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows a decrease in bullion of £75,000.

American Securities active and advanced on the reception of the American news: Erie, 32; Illinois Central, 43; New-York Central, 71@73 ex div.; U. S. Fives, 72½; U. S. Sixes, 78@82; Massachusetts Fives, 92; Maryland Fives held at 80; Tennessee Sixes, 50; Pennsylvania Fives of '83, 67@69; Pennsylvania Bonds of '73, 76.

The Funds on the 7th were completely without variation. The Discount Market was rather less easy, and there was less disposition shown to take good bills below 2½ ℔ cent. In United States Securities and American Railways buoyancy prevailed, and the upward movement made further progress. Australian Gold to the value of £318,000 had arrived, and £750,000 were still known to be at sea. The total specie arrivals of the week reached nearly a million and a quarter sterling.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, Sunday, March 9.

Cotton—The sales of Cotton yesterday were 8,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed buoyant, but prices remained unaltered.

Breadstuffs—The Breadstuffs market closed quiet.

Provisions—The market closed quiet, except for Lard and Bacon, which are somewhat firmer.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed, on Saturday, at 93⅛@93⅜ for Money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales were: Erie Shares 32@32½; Illinois Central 43@42 discount.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

Cotton—Sales for the week 2,000 bales. The market is very dull. Orleans tres ordinaire 164f.; Bas 156f. The stock in port amounts to 88,500 bales.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The number of men shipped here, last week, for the naval general service, was one hundred and twenty—fifty more than the week previous, and, at least, forty below the weekly average during the last six months. Seven hundred disposable seamen are now on board the receiving ship *North Carolina*.

Enlistments for the army are few and far between. The only office that seems to be at all patronized, is that for the Eighth Infantry on Eighth-avenue. Three or four men per week, from this office, are examined at the Medical Dépôt in Grand-street, and sent to Fort Hamilton to be sworn in. Companies A and B. of the Eighth, are now full. Capt. **Wm. McE. Dye** of this regiment, who was recruiting here, had a month's sick furlough granted, which has now expired. He is considerably better and is expected to resume his duties.

The Twelfth Infantry recruiting office, in Albany, has been closed; cause, no recruits. Major **Luther B. Bruen**, of the Third Battalion, has taken up his quarters at Fort Hamilton, and will superintend the recruiting of the Twelfth in this district.

A detachment of recruits arrived from Boston, Friday last, and were sent to Governor's Island.

Capt. **Joseph L. Tidball**, late of the Tenth Infantry, but now retired from active service, has taken charge of the general service recruiting rendezvous at Buffalo, in the place of Lieut. **Cutting**, Tenth Infantry, who will join his regiment.

The number of war vessels at this station has diminished considerably since last month, but there is no fear of lack of work at the Brooklyn Navy-yard for some time to come. The only vessels at the Yard at present are:

Names.	Guns.	What Doing.
North Carolina	84	Receiving-ship.
Roanoke	50	Waiting repairs.
Savannah	22	Dismantled.
John Adams	22	Dismantled.
Massachusetts	5	Repairing.
Dawn	4	Ready for armament.
Somerset	—	Preparing for armament.
Fort Henry	—	Preparing for armament.
Lackawana	—	On the stocks.
Ticonderoga	—	On the stocks.

The new sloop-of-war *Adirondack* remains at the Allaire Works receiving her machinery.

The iron-clad steamer *Mystic* is still at Greenpoint fitting out; and the side-wheel steamer *Port Royal*, launched a month ago, remains at Mr. **Stack's** yard, Brooklyn. The *Cimerone*, launched a week ago at Bordentown, N. J., will probably come to the Yard to be fitted out.

The forces in the harbor, including the Fifth New-York Artillery, are distributed as follows:

	Men.		Men.
Governor's Island	336	Fort Schuyler	160
Bedloe's Island	209	North Carolina	700
Fort Hamilton	200	Marine Barracks	165
Fort Richmond	140	Vessels in Harbor	400
Ellis' Island	80		
Total			2,390

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange......March 22, 1862.

220,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Coup 94	10 Pacific M. S. Co.... 96
25,000 do.....[illegible] 94½	200 N. Y. Cen. R....... 83¼
5,000 do.......... 94½	6 do.......... 83⅜
4,000 U.S. 6s, Ore. War Loan half yearly. 83¼	100 do.........b30 83⅜
800 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ c. Notes.....small. 100¼	200 Erie Railway...... 37⅜
	400 do.......... 37½
	50 do.........s30 37⅜
2,000 Ill.Can.Reg.B.b60 89¼	100 do.........b10 37⅜
27,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90 . 57¼	461 Erie R. Preferred... 62
2,000 do.......... 57⅛	50 do.........s30 62
2,000 N. Carolina 6s.... 70	400 Mich. Cen. R 56
5,000 Missouri 6s....s60 51	125 Mich. So. & N. I. R. 24
2,000 do.......... 51½	400 do.........b60 24⅛
11,000 do.......... 51⅝	100 Mich. S. & N. I. G.S. 47½
2,000 C.B.&Q.R.8₩c.bs. 98¾	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip... 65½
1,000 Chi.&N.W.S.F.bs 87¼	200 Clev. & Pitts R.... 17½
11,000 Chi.&N.W.1 mg. 47	5 Clev., Col. & C. R. 112½
20,000 do.......... 47¼	150 Gal. & Chic. R..... 69
4,000 Tol. & Wab. 2mg.. 47	100 Clev. & Tol. R...... 45¾
1,000 Gal. & C. 2d M.B. 98⅛	100 do.......... 45⅜
1,000 Chi. & R. Is. B... 98	400 do.......... 45½
30 Amer. Ex. Bank.... 89½	450 do.......... 45⅝
10,000 Amer. Gold..b15..101⅜	200 do.........b30 45¾
80,000 do.........101¼	200 do.........b30 45⅝
30,000 do.......b20..101½	100 do.........s60 45¼
4,000 do.......b25..101⅜	50 Chi. & R. I. R..... 56⅛
5,000 do.......b28..101⅜	10 Mil. & P. du C. R.. 26⅛
20 Penn. Coal Com.... 82	125 do.......... 26

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000 U. S. 6s, '81.Reg 94¾	350 Canton Company.. 14
2,000 U. S. 5s, '74..Cou 87½	50 Pac. M. S. Co....s30 96
8,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Cou 94½	50 N. Y. Cen. R...... 83¼
30,000 do..........b4 94¼	400 Clev. & Tol. R.... 46⅛
5,500 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct.	300 do.........b30 46½
Notes.....small. 100¼	1000 do.......... 46⅜
15,000 Tenn. S. 6s, '90.. 58½	100 Erie R. Pref....s30 62½
2,000 Vir. St. 6s....... 60	74 do.......... 62⅛
1,000 Mo. State 6s..... 52¾	50 Harlem R. Pref.... 31⅞
2,000 do.......... 52⅜	50 Mich. Cen. R.R.... 56¾
10,000 do.......... 52½	150 do.......... 56¾
5,000 American Gold .101¼	250 M. S. & N. In. R.R. 24
30,000 do.........101⅜	250 do.........b60 24½
5,000 do.......b15. 101½	250 Ill. Cen. R. Sc...s30 66
60,000 do.......b30. 101½	150 do.......... 66¼
200 Erie Railway....s30 37⅞	50 do.......... 66⅛
225 do.......... 38	200 do.........b30 66¼
25 do.........b30 38¼	200 do.........b60 66¼
200 do.........b10 38	50 Chic. & R. I. R..b30 57
700 do.......... 38	

MONDAY, March 24—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was moderately active in the Import entries. The general Foreign Merchandise values gain upon the corresponding season last year, while in Dry Goods the business is about the same. Since the 1st of January entries in this line are only as twelve to twenty millions. An improved trade, however, is looked for as the Spring season advances, and particularly after the reopening of Lake and Canal navigation. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce are not quite up to the same week last year, owing, in part, as we have heretofore explained, to the absence of Cotton for shipment to Europe. In Provisions the exports are ahead of last season, and Breadstuffs about the same. The export movement of Gold continues much lighter than some of our banking authorities were disposed to anticipate after the suspension of specie payments by the Banks. The clearances are barely equal to the California receipts, so that the current export demand for Gold has but small weight upon the market, while the accumulation in Bank has grown to be nearly thirty-three millions, or ten millions on the sum total held at the time of suspension. The actual count on Saturday was $32,630,000. The average of the week on the statement to be made up this afternoon will be about $32,000,000, being a gain of a million and a quarter on last Monday's average. The ordinary Loans and Discounts to Merchants and Brokers have been increased about a million and three-quarters, while the Loans to Government have again been heavily diminished by sales of Treasury Bonds and U. S. Stocks, in the face of which both have further advanced, the 7.30 ₩ cent. Bonds to 100@100¼, and the Stock 1@1½ ₩ cent. on the price of the previous week. No important foreign demand for these Securities has yet appeared, but the recent general change in English sentiment toward the Federal Government is not the less acceptable in our Banking and Stock Exchange circles, as likely to reëstablish, at an early day, the steady and cordial financial intercourse and confidence of former years. The vote of the House of Commons, just announced, on the motion of Mr. GREGORY, on the question of the blockade, is only another confirmatory proof of this returning good fellowship. The rates of Exchange on London appear to feel the influence of renewed credits, or else of the drawing home of balances left on the other side pending the political uncertainties of last Fall, and it is not improbable that some such balances have been drawn for from Tennessee and Southern Kentucky since the restoration of the National flag on the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers. The rates are now 111½@112 ₩ cent., with Gold at 101¼@101½ ₩ cent. Business on the Stock Exchange during the week was somewhat checked and speculation set back in prices by the impatience of the public for later war news, of a definite nature, from Virginia and the Mississippi River, but the fact that this dullness has not been felt upon Government Securities is sufficient proof that no serious distrust is entertained of ultimate results in either quarter. The impatience referred to gave way at the close of the week to a more buoyant temper, and the market on Saturday left off firm.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in Saturday's paper, are $3,238,079, against $1,880,077 same week last year. On the other hand, the clearances of Domestic Produce are $2,143,971 against $2,161,949 same week in February, 1861. The Exports of Specie amount to $541,000.

According to the monthly summary of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published a few days since, for eight months of the current fiscal year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise (exclusive of Bullion,) from July, 1861, to Feb. 28, amounted to....$74,066,000

Add three weeks in March....10,596,220

Total entries since July 1....$85,662,220

To same date last year....153,043,042

Decrease since July 1....$67,380,822

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reëxported, from New-York, from July 1, 1861, to Feb. 28....$94,559,000

Add three weeks in March....7,413,950

Total clearances since July 1....$101,972,950

Against same date last year....89,411,875

Increased Export this season....$12,561,075

The same tables make the Export of Specie

From July 1 to Feb. 28....$7,411,000

Add three weeks in March....1,906,000

Total since July 1....$9,317,000

Against same time, 1861....21,895,000

Decreased Specie Export....$12,578,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₩ cent. stock of U. S. of 1861	93¼@94¼@94
New-York Central	83⅝@83⅛@83⅛
New-York and Erie	36¼@38@37@38@37¾
Erie Preferred Shares	62¼@62¾@62⅜
Rock Island	57¼@56@56¾
Michigan Guaranteed	49⅜@47¼@47⅜
Michigan Southern	24@23¾@24⅛@24
Michigan Central	57⅜@55¾@56¼
Toledo	47@44⅛@46¾@46¼
Galena	69¾@68⅞@69½
Illinois Central	66@65¼@66½
Panama	121½@121
Pacific Mail	95½@96¼
Missouris	53⅝@51⅜@52⅝
Tennessees	61@57⅛@59
Hudson River	36¼@35¾
Harlem Preferred	32¼@31⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburg	18@17¾

The course of dealings through the week was generally against the market, the principal exceptions being Government Stocks, which are 1 ₩ cent. higher, and Pacific Mail, for which the demand is steady, at 95½@96¼ ₩ cent. Panama is also firm, on the near approach of the quarterly dividend in April. The Railway Share list fluctuated violently in Cleveland and Toledo, and from ½ to 1½ ₩ cent. on most of the other Western Roads, and on Erie old Shares. The latter ultimately closed 1½ ₩ cent. higher than on Saturday week, on the later news from London, where another advance is reported by telegraph. The Preference Shares are in continued favor, and left off 62½ ₩ cent. New-York Central varied ½@⅝ ₩ cent., selling as low as 83½ ₩ cent., and closing 83¼, as against 83⅝ the previous week. The *short* line of the Street in this Stock, and also in Cleveland and Toledo, appeared to be increased by the dullness of the one, and supposed weakness of the other, and a lively reaction in Toledo was the consequence on Saturday, when new buyers came forward to take the Stock for cash or on short options. The heaviest decline in the market since our last weekly review is in Missouri and Tennessee 8 ₩ cents., which, from the extreme previous rise of 12@15 ₩ cent., fell back 4 ₩ cent. on Missouris, and to 57½ on Tennessees. From these points there was a recovery on Saturday of 1½ ₩ cent., and both Stocks were in demand at the close, participating in the general firmness of the market.

The Sub-Treasury balance now stands $4,935,887. The deposits in United States Notes left with the New-York Office already amount to nearly $15,000,000. On Saturday alone $550,000 was deposited. A large amount of the Notes have been sent to the West to be paid out to the army. The new issue of Notes authorized by the act of Feb. 25 is nearly ready for circulation, meanwhile the Department is making large daily settlements in the 12 months' 6 ₩ cent. Certificates. These have not yet appeared in any considerable amount in Wall-street. A telegraphic dispatch from Washington speaks of 96 ₩ cent. as the probable rate at which the private Bankers in that city will buy these Certificates. The figures talked of here are not so low; but, of course, much will depend upon the rapidity of supply and the eagerness of first holders to realize their money by selling at the going price.

The City Bank shares have been in demand, and most of them are quoted higher than on Saturday week:

	March 15.	March 22.		March 15.	March 22.
New-York	91	90	Broadway	125	125
Merchants'	92	93½	Mercantile	101	105
Mechanics'	97	100	Am. Exchange	88¼	89
Union	93	92	Pacific	110	110
America	100	100	Chatham	72	80
North River	65	75	Republic	92	91
Tradesmen's	—	90	Hanover	72	76
Fulton	—	115	Irving	—	65
Dry Dock	—	100	Shoe & Leather	90	93
Butchers'	108	109	Continental	80	85
National	—	90	St. Nicholas	82	83
Leather	—	128	Commonwealth	80	80
State	—	85	Importers'	95	95
Commerce	—	87½	Park	100	100
Com'ce S'p S'k	—	92½			

The Railway Mortgages continue in favor, and are nearly all higher than in the previous week, closing as follows, on Saturday:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	96	N. Ind. Gosh. Line	90
N. Y. C. 6s, real estate	90	M. S. & N. I. s. f., 7 ₩c.	90¼
N. Y. Cen. subscrip.	90	Pac. R. 7s, gt'd. by Mo.	48
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	100½	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	94
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	100½	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₩ c.	94
N. Y. Cen. convert., '76	101	T.H.& A. secds, 8 ₩c., '70	59
Erie firsts, '68	105¾	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	87¼
Erie seconds, '64	100½	Chi. & N.W. firsts	47
Erie seconds, '79	100½	Chi. & N. W. seconds	17
Erie thirds, '83	93	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	102
Erie fourths, '80	87½	Tol. & Wab. firsts	77
Erie fifths, '88	79¾	Tol. & Wab. seconds	46¾
Hudson firsts, '69	103½	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds	48
Hudson thirds, '75	82	Galena & Chi. firsts	99
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	100¼	Galena & Chi. seconds	98½
Harlem seconds, '64	92	Chi. & R. Island firsts	97½
Harlem thirds, '68	73	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	86
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c. '69-'72	98	N. J. Cen. firsts	103
Chi., Bur. & Q. 8 ₩c. firsts	98½	N. J. Cen. seconds	103
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. firsts	92	Mil. & P. DuC. first, pref.	78
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. seconds	73	Mil. & P. DuC. sec. pref.	57
N. Indiana firsts	91		

British Plans for the Defence of Canada.

A writer in the February number of *Blackwood's Magazine*, assuming war between England and the United States to be only deferred, addresses himself to the important question, How to prepare for such a contingency, and to conduct it when it comes. He takes it for granted that his countrymen will assail our harbors, burn our fleets, destroy our commerce, and keep our whole seaboard in a state of constant alarm. But, then, there is Canada; that will have to be defended; and, after a sketch of what has been done in former wars, the writer proceeds to show how this should be done. He does not overlook the great changes which have taken place during the last forty-seven years, and as the article is fairly written, and he is evidently well acquainted with his subject, we need make no apology for bringing his views and suggestions before our readers. One of the greatest changes, in a military point of view, has been the construction of the canals required to complete the means of inland navigation afforded by the St. Lawrence and the lakes; and this the writer conceives not to be an advantage on the side of England. "No dependence," he says, "can be placed upon a series of canals, any one of which runs within fifteen miles of an enemy's frontier. A few bags of gunpowder judiciously applied in a dark night, a few hour's work with pick and spade, by men who have won a brief command of the situation by guile or violence, would break up the whole channel." Nor does he derive much comfort from turning his eyes toward the Rideau Canal, much as it was at one time counted upon. It would never do, he concludes, to trust to navigation of this sort, assuming the command of the lakes to be as important now to the defence of Canada, as it was half a century ago. Nor do the railways offer any greater facilities. The Grand Trunk has its terminus in American territory, and is carried as far as Montreal on the right bank of the St. Lawrence, never further than sixty, and where nearest, within ten miles of the frontier. The only ports in North America accessible to British men-of-war and transports in Winter are Halifax and St. John, and the position of these relatively to Quebec is such that though, as the bird flies, the nearest of them is within three hundred miles of that city, a railway between them, which would be at all safe, could not be constructed except on a detour of more than 600 miles; and even then a point is at last reached to connect the line with the Grank Trunk which is within ten miles of the frontier. The writer is very angry with Lord ASHBURTON about this, and also for our possession of the fort at Rouse's Point, which commands the approaches to Montreal by Lake Champlain. "Their facilities of attack," says he, "are by these means greatly increased since 1814, for any number of troops may be moved by these various [American] lines; and so long as the lines continue open, an army, operating in front of them, can be supplied as well and almost as speedily from Boston and New-York as from magazines formed, as of old, at Plattsburg and Oswego."

With these advantages in our favor, and three hundred thousand men to commence a campaign with, the writer supposes that, so far as the altered condition of both countries may allow, the invaders will advance by the same lines as in 1813. "They will push forward," he says, "three, perhaps four columns; one from Washington to Detroit; another from New-York to Buffalo; possibly a third to Sackett's Harbor, with a view to the reduction of Kingston; and a fourth from Boston to Rouse's Point. This last we may safely put down at not less than 100,000 men, while the others may number 25,000 respectively. Strenuous exertions will previously have been made to build and launch such a number of war-vessels as shall give them the command of Lake Ontario, an object which, unless we be beforehand with them, there is nothing to prevent them from effecting. Grant all this to be done, and well done, what follows? While Amherstburgh and Niagara are both invaded, and Kingston invested, the larger army at Rouse's Point separates into two masses, one of which will threaten, and, if the opportunity serve, attack Montreal in front; while the other crosses the St. Lawrence opposite Cornwall, and takes the city in reverse." The next question is, of course, how to guard against and repel this attack. To this end Canada should raise 150,000 militia, and New Brunswick and Nova Scotia each from 10,000 to 15,000, to which forces England should add from 15,000 to 20,000 regulars. The Imperial and Provisional Government should coöperate in the construction of a canal, which, embracing and enlarging that by which the rapids of La Chine are avoided, should pass thence into the Ottawa Canal, and onward to Kingston. The fortifications at the latter place should be strengthened; the approaches to Montreal defended by detached works, especially by a strong *tête-de-pont* on the right bank of the river, and a redoubt on the hill which overlooks the town on the left; Quebec strengthened by surrounding the towers on the Heights of Abraham with solid earthworks, and by looking to that exposed corner of the lower town, by which, during the war of the Revolution, ARNOLD nearly entered; and intrenched camps formed near London and on Burlington Heights. The military reason for these intrenched camps are as follows: "The only retreat left open to Col. PROCTOR, in the last war, was up the valley of the Thames. The same line would certainly be chosen now by an army worsted on the frontier; for the Grand Trunk Railway runs from Amherstburgh to London, and by Hamilton to Toronto and Kingston. London thus becomes an important strategical point, being at once sufficiently removed from the border to serve as a place of muster for the militia of the district, and sufficiently near to afford security to the corps which might have engaged and been overcome by an invading army in Essex County. It is important, likewise, as holding the key to the only door of rapid communication between the extreme west of what may be called the settled portions of Canada and the Atlantic. Burlington Heights constituted the *point d'appui* on which, during the war of 1812, '13 and '14, the troops told off for the protection of the Niagara district always rallied after some temporary reverse. Hamilton is now connected with them, and they command both its harbor, which is good, and the Grand Trunk Railway. Five thousand men thrown into an intrenched camp in this position would hold at bay any number of invaders till time should have been afforded to call out the whole strength of the province."

Canada being thus prepared to resist invasion, the first movement on that side, in the event of war, should be an aggressive one. "On the first tidings of war, an attempt must be made to take possession of the fort at Rouse's Point. The occupation of this, and of the forts at Isle aux Noix, St. John, and Chambly, would block the way long enough to try the patience of the assailants; and when these places fall, if fall they must, you have still your *tête-de-pont* to maintain, with the broad and rapid St. Lawrence behind it. It is possible that, even by these means, you will not be able to save Montreal from bombardment; but, assuming your Military Canal to have been completed, or that you have ships enough on Lake Ontario to hinder the descent of *bateaux* from Sackett's Harbor, we really do not see how the enemy are to cross the St. Lawrence in the face of a few batteries judiciously planted. Everything will, of course, depend on your power to prevent the laying of a bridge. Should the canals be still where they now are, and Lake Ontario in the enemy's possession, Montreal can hardly be saved, unless you be in force enough to fight a general action, and defeat the enemy under its walls." Impartially as the article is written, the writer naturally anticipates victory to his countrymen. We may take Montreal, but we shall not conquer Canada. We may hold for a time the country south of the St. Lawrence, but victory at the end will be with the British. He even contemplates the possibility of an accession of territory to England as the result of the war. The *finale* is thus told: "The heavy columns in front of Montreal will find it necessary to retire. The British army will cross the St. Lawrence in pursuit, and the campaign is just as likely to end by establishing a new frontier for Canada, with Portland on one flank, and Lake Ontario on the other, as by leaving the enemy in permanent possession of a mile of Canadian territory." And *vice versa*, we presume, as events may show; in the mean time, we give these speculations for what they are worth.

A Merited Tribute to Gen. Mansfield—The Newport's News Batteries and the Merrimac.

To the Editor of the York New-Times:

On the 9th of March, when the sea-monster *Merrimac* made her fatal appearance, there was fortunately one man at this place who distinguished himself in so brilliant a manner that he richly deserves a public recognition of his eminent services. He has not yet received the same, so far as I know, and I therefore deem it my duty to bring the name of that man before the public. It is Gen. MANSFIELD, a man greatly beloved and esteemed by all his men, who on that memorable day defended Newport's News in an excellent and effective manner. Untiring in his zealous efforts, he was present at all points of danger, where work was to be done, now instructing the gunners, now bringing the pieces into proper position. I met him at our right wing, in the strand-battery, superintending and directing the firing of the men; close by, two heavy howitzers were in position, served by the artillerists of the Steuben Regiment, (Seventh New-York Volunteers,) and when one of their shells was planted right on the *Merrimac*, the old General bared his venerable white head, and brought "three cheers for the Dutchmen," exclaiming, "Look at the Dutchmen—what they can do!" In this manner he greatly fired the zeal of our comrades in the battery. At that very moment the *Cumberland* sank, and with the speed of lightning the old man was below, at the dock, directing the efforts to save the surviving crew. The *Merrimac* then passed down the river, in company with the *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*, to pitch into the *Congress*. Our beloved General now hastened to this, our extreme left wing, a distance of more than a mile, bringing the guns into position, and personally directing all measures of defence. The fire of our battery at that point, and the riflemen of the Twentieth Indiana regiment, under the guidance of our General, succeeded in driving back the rebel ships. All our officers and men are greatly devoted to their General, whom they have learned to respect as an able officer and as a perfect gentleman; and if he did not possess already the full confidence of all his subordinates in the highest degree, he would have won the same on the fatal 9th of March, by his ability and bravery.

P. B.

NEWPORT'S NEWS, March 20, 1862.

POPULATION OF THE PROPOSED CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.—The following table exhibits the population of the Congressional Districts as proposed by the majority and minority of the Senate Apportionment Committee:

Districts.	Majority Report.	Minority Report.	Districts.	Majority Report.	Minority Report.
1	126,158	126,158	17	104,786	109,781
2	141,736	147,041	18	98,613	125,560
3	124,428	137,081	19	102,269	124,250
4	130,461	141,743	20	105,202	98,405
5	121,589	150,893	21	148,783	105,202
6	132,524	132,524	22	116,980	119,503
7	102,260	147,023	23	120,385	116,980
8	173,998	123,772	24	132,667	132,667
9	125,171	155,958	25	104,399	143,825
10	135,961	97,968	26	105,914	104,399
11	128,753	138,662	27	108,570	127,410
12	108,766	112,113	28	129,365	129,365
13	133,490	108,311	29	114,556	114,566
14	145,846	132,332	30	141,971	141,971
15	127,091	133,918	31	102,308	102,308
16	119,067	104,786			

—*Albany Evening Journal.*

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Enumerated Causes. Nos. 367, 374, 375, 376, 377, 174. After the disposition of the above causes, the Court will take up any cause, on consent of counsel on both sides.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 158½, 300, 3, 479, 481, 484, 486, 487, 488, 490, 491, 492, 456, 452, 123, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1575, 1576, 839, 1168, 1322, 1345, 24, 1783, 1399, 1464, 1316, 357, 1394, 1395, 1595, 1540, 1533, 1885, 1478, 1491, 1504.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1731, 1571, 549, 1627, 3005, 3195, 2917, 1679, 1781, 1683, 1685, 1687, 1689, 1693, 1695. *Part II.*—Nos. 676, 1752, 1754, 1756, 1760, 1762, 1766, 1768, 1770, 1772, 1774, 1776, 1778, 1782, 1784. *Part III.*—Nos. 2863, 1391, 1595, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1385, 797, 1675, 1677, 1373. *Part IV.*—Nos. 1534, 1348, 422, 660, 1186, 1416, 1786, 1788, 1790, 1792, 1794, 1796, 1798, 1800, 1802.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Equity Causes.—Nos. 78, 154, 157, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180. *Part II.*—Equity Causes.—Nos. 64, 65, 71, 72, 97, 100, 112, 114, 125, 129, 130, 25, 77, 166, 36

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 12
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 12
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 15
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 16
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 19
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 22
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 12
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 26
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Ap'l 5

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 26
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Mch. 29
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Mar. 29
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Mar. 29
America	Boston	Liverpool	April 2
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	April 5
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	April 8
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	April 9
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	April 16

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

South Mails close at....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.

Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

Eastern Mails close at....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ANNIE—YOU ARE A MYSTERY TO ME! Write. "Did not." ANGLATERRE.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

BY

A. JOURNEAY,

Salesroom, No. 373 Broadway.

TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1862,

At 10½ o'clock,

Large and special sale of

VELVET, WILTON, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY,

MEDALLION, INGRAIN, AND

VENETIAN

CARPETS.

The whole comprising a large and extensive assortment of first-class goods, in every variety of pattern:

Also,

English and American

OIL-CLOTHS,

of all widths and patterns.

Also,

WILTON, VELVET AND BRUSSELS RUGS, MATTINGS, 6-4, 5-4, 4-4, GOUQUA, &c.

This sale will embrace a general variety of goods well worthy of attention, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

TERMS—CASH.

Administrator's Sale of

PATTERNS AND MACHINERY.

Will be sold at auction on the 26th of March,

'AT MATTEAWAN, FISHKILL, N. Y.,

At 10 o'clock, A. M., all the patterns formerly belonging to the Matteawan Company, and the MATTEAWAN MACHINE AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, consisting of a very large and valuable lot of

MILL GEARING,

PULLIES AND PILLOW BLOCK PATTERNS,

Saw Mills, Dry Dock and Steam Engine Patterns of various kinds and sizes, Crane Patterns for hoisting, various kinds of LATHES, IRON PLANERS, DRILLS, and all kinds of Cotton Machinery Patterns—including the celebrated self-operating Mules, and various other Patterns, too numerous to mention.

—ALSO—

Lots of second-hand shafting—Hangers and Pullies.

Castings for several machines.

Small lot of new and second-hand Cotton Machinery.

Lots of small Tools for Lathes, Mules and other work.

Several Cranes for hoisting.

Locomotive and Flue Boilers—second-hand.

Catalogues can be had at No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York, and at Matteawan, N. Y., after the 20th inst.

TERMS made known at the day of sale.

T. J. B. SCHENCK, Administrator.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Made by Roux & Meeks, BRONZES, ENGRAVINGS, &c., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, 1862, at 11 o'clock, at No. 23 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the elegant furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of handsome carved rosewood parlor suites, in crimson and green brocatel; crimson and satin window curtains, lace curtains, rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, made by Stoddard; rosewood centre-table, marble-top, ebony cabinet, rosewood quartette table, elegant bronze and marble mantel clocks, &c., candelabras, mahogany extension table, mahogany chairs in morocco, rosewood French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, armoire-à-glace, washstands, marble-top; large wardrobes, couches, chairs, &c.; also a number of fine engravings, Brussels and velvet carpets, matting, &c., together with a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

GEO. COOK, Auctioneer.

Salesroom No. 141 Broadway.

SUPERB HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, BLANKETS, &c.,

Being the entire stock of one of the oldest and most celebrated manufacturers in the City, who is about changing his business. GEO. COOK will sell as above, at the store of S. Lowry, No. 932 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., THIS DAY, March 24, at 10½ o'clock, his entire stock of fine custom-made harness, both double and single, covered and silver-mounted; Ladies' and gentlemen's saddles, bridles, bits, whips, and carriage blankets, (some extra fine,) also, sole-leather trunks, traveling bags, &c. The whole of the very finest quality, and to be positively sold.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 32 BANK-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, at the Merchants' Exchange,

BANK-STREET.—The valuable house and lot No. 32 Bank-st., south side, between Waverley-place and 4th-st.; the house is three stories, brick, 20x60 feet, high stoop, in good order, and contains the improvements; lot 20x95 feet; $4,250 can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 83 MADISON-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, WEDNESDAY, March 26, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

MADISON-ST.—The valuable two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 83 Madison-st., between Catharine and Market sts.; house is about 25x40 feet, in fair order, and contains all the modern improvements; lot 25x92 feet 6 inches. Sixty per cent. can remain on mortgage. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

FERRY LEASE AT AUCTION.—BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in him, the Comptroller will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, at the City Hall, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, the lease of the bulkhead and short pier at the foot of Desbrosses-st., being sixty-five feet in width along the westerly side of West-st., or so much thereof as belongs to the Corporation of the City of New-York, with the right to run a ferry therefrom to the foot of Harsimus-st., Jersey City, but such landing-place at Jersey City to be provided by the lessee, at his own expense and cost, for the term of ten years from the 1st day of May, 1862. The lease to contain all the conditions and covenants usual in ferry leases made by the Corporation, and also such as are prescribed by a resolution of the Common Council in relation thereto, passed Nov. 3, 1860.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 20, 1862.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March, 25, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., the entire stock of rich jewelry, expressly made and imported for Broadway sales, will be sold without reserve, consisting of fine duplex, chronometers, levers, in fine 18 carat gold cases, made by Roskell Tobias; levers by Jurgersen, &c.; fine diamonds, gold chains, bracelets, opera-glasses, stone cameos, surrounded by pearls; rings, &c. At the same sale, at 12 o'clock, will be sold some magnificent diamonds, formerly belonging to the late tragedienne, Mademoiselle Rachel, consisting of diamond suit, appraised at $1,200; some elegant diamond crosses, from $200 to $500 each; ear-rings, &c., presented to her by the Emperor of Russia, Emperor of France, Queen Victoria, and other distinguished personages.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Courtlandt-st., comprising every variety of choice goods; sold without reserve. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, March 25 and 26, at 10 o'clock A. M. each day, at No. 10 Maiden-lane, the large and valuable stock of watches, jewelry, precious stones, jewelers' safes, office-furniture, tools, fixtures, &c., &c., belonging to the estate of the late Steven H. Palmer. Catalogues at the sale.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES and brogans at auction, on TUESDAY, March 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising a fine line of fresh and seasonable goods, well adapted to City and country trade. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The members are requested to attend the funeral of their late brother, DAVID H. REINS, from the Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near Canal, on TUESDAY, 25th inst., at one o'clock, P. M.

By order, THOS. C. FAULKNER, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Any lady wanting a really first-class girl as chambermaid and waitress, and assist in the washing and ironing, will call at the office in 24th-st., one door from 6th-av.; lived two years in last place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do waiting; perfectly understands her business; the best of City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 109 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION as chambermaid and laundress, or will take charge of a laundry; understands her business in all its branches. Has good City references. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference given from her last place. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 266 West 31st-st., back room, first floor, between 9th and 10th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; perfectly understands her business; the best of City reference given; can be seen for two days; no objection to the country. Call at No. 109 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman who thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to assist with the washing if required; has best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 79 West 40th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook in a first-class boarding house; understands her business in all its branches. Best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 206 East 17th-st., 4th floor, front room, No. 16.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, by a young woman who is an excellent cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best City references. Also, a situation wanted by a good colored cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; understands baking; would go as chambermaid or laundress; has no objection to go in the country with a family; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 19 6th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A steady, faithful girl desires a situation in either of the above capacities; will be found an excellent laundress, a good cook and baker; can take charge of milk and butter if required. Any family requiring a good domestic will call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room. Wages moderate.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A competent young woman wishes a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do the general housework of a small family; is willing and obliging. No objection to the country. Has best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as above; undestands meats and soups, and can bake bread, biscuit, pies, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer; has good reference as to capability; no objection to the country. Can be seen at Ackerman & Conklin's, No. 97 4th-av.

AS PLAIN COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as plain cook, or to do the housework of a small private family; is a good washer and ironer, is neat in the kitchen, and prefers a steady place. Call at No. 444 4th st., between 1st and 2d avs., basement, in the rear. Would go a short distance in the country.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to go out by the day, or would take work home, either dressmaking or family sewing. Call on Mrs. HOLCOMB, No. 15 3d-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as housekeeper by a highly respectable and educated young widow lady, who has had long experience in all its branches; she will do her best to please; highest references given. Address, for one week, Mrs. P., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY OF RESPECTABILITY would like to superintend the household of a gentleman; is accustomed to working; has no objection to give children the first rudiments in music; reference given and required. Address M. S., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A smart and tidy girl desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; is a very good cook and baker, and a first-class laundress; is willing to make herself generally useful; is also a good dairy-maid. Call at No. 275 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS would like the washing for a few gentlemen or ladies; is an excellent washer, and a first-rate shirt-ironer. Can give the best City reference. Call for one week at No. th-av., 2d floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation in a private family as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress and chambermaid, or regular laundress, to do up linens in magnificent style, fluting, or as family seamstress; makes up muslins and lacings; $8 a month, City or country. Call, for two days, at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE.—A CAPABLE WOMAN WANTS A situation as nurse; she has been in that capacity for the last 14 years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City references. Inquire at No. 947½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts., New-York.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable girl, as nurse; can take the full charge of a baby from its birth; has lived in one family for six years; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 163 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—WANTED, by a smart, active young girl, in her fifteenth year, a situation to take care of children, and to do plain sewing; would prefer a baby, and would make herself otherwise useful; is industrious, willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a good home; good City reference given. Call at No. 142 West 32d-st., near 7th av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; is fully capable of taking care of a young baby; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 99 16th st., between 1st and 2d avs., two flights up, back room.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, A situation as children's nurse, by a Protestant young woman. Apply at the residence of her present employer, No. 80 East 15th-st., where she can be well recommended.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—AN AMERICAN young woman wishes a situation as nurse; is kind and obliging, and competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; or would take care of an old or invalid lady; is a neat plain sewer; has no objection to travel. Can give the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 352 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a competent person, an American Protestant; can do all kinds of family sewing; can also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would wait on young ladies or grown children; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 West Washington-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER, OR AS REGULAR FAMILY SEAMSTRESS.—A most respectable woman, with first-class references, desires a situation; is willing to assist in light chamberwork. Apply at Bookham & Bedell's, No. 307 4th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as first-class seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to the care of grown children; would go out sewing by the day or week. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., second floor, front room.

FAMILIES WANTING FIRST-CLASS Protestant servants, will do well to call at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th-sts., where will be found first-class cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses and girls for housework, for City and country; also, farmers, gardeners, coachmen and waitermen; wanted, several first-class Protestant servants for good situations. Apply to JOHN GINTY.

SERVANTS, PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC, in great numbers, with investigated characters and qualifications, including German, French, Scotch, Irish and English, may be found at Clinton Hall Employment Society, formerly Bible House, on Astor-place, near Broadway. German, French and Italian languages spoken.

SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 240 GRAND-st., near Bowery—19 years established. Honest, capable and worthy servants, for City or country—Irish, German, American, &c. N. B.—All orders left to my care are faithfully attended to. ISAIAH WATTS.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED as book-keeper or assistant; moderate salary acceptable; excellent City references for integrity, &c. Address A. J. D., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; has also a knowledge of gardening; best of reference given. Can be seen at Dr. Ogle's, No. 200 West 25th-st., or at Pomeroy's coach factory, Amity-place, near Bleecker-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as coachman, who has had good experience in Europe and in this country, in the care and treatment of valuable horses; aged 25 years, and can come highly recommended from his last employer. Address J. S., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is entirely capable; has 4 years' City reference from his last place. Call or address a note to S. H., at Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av., or Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND COOK.—WANTED, situations together by an Englishman and wife—Protestants—the man as experienced groom and coachman; the woman as cook; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; would be willing to assist with the washing; both understand their business thoroughly, as their references will testify. Can be seen in the Seed Store, No. 9 John-st., or a letter addressed to W. P., will be attended to for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A situation wanted by a sober, steady man, as coachman and gardener; perfectly understands taking care of vegetable gardens; is a good groom and careful driver; can be well recommended from his last two places; can make himself generally useful. Address J. L., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation, by a Swiss young man, as coachman and gardener; understands gardening and the care of horses; is willing to make himself in any way useful; speaks English. Can be seen at the Employment Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTABLE steady young man, with undoubted references, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; will be found a superior hand over horses, and a competent driver; is perfectly willing to be generally useful on a gentleman's place; high wages not so much an object as a good situation. Call, or address WILLIAM, No. 378 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a thorough experienced man, (English, single,) as above. Address B. B., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office, or care Messrs. Brewster & Baldwin, carriage makers, corner of 10th-st. and Broadway.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A single man, as farmer; no objection to do garden work if required; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; he understands his business perfectly well in all its branches; good reference given. Address J. W., No. [illegible] John-st.

AS FARMER'S MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION on a farm by a sober, industrious man about [illegible] years of age, lately from Ireland, where he has been brought up to farming, the care of horses and cattle in general. Can be seen at No. 118 Washington-st., New-York.

AS FARMER OR COACHMAN.—TO GENTLEMEN.—The advertiser wishes a situation as thorough practical farmer and gardener; is also a first-class coachman, if desired; is married—only one child. I will be open for an engagement on the 1st of April; I have City and country reference. Any gentleman wanting such a man will address FARMER AND GARDENER, Scarsdale, Westchester Co., N. Y.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a respectable young married man, with one child, a situation as farmer and good plain gardener; understands both perfectly; four years in his last place; can come well recommended. A place preferred where there can be a house procured. Address P. S., Tarrytown, N. Y., for one week.

AS FARMER AND USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, a situation by a man who understands farm-work, and is a good vegetable gardener; also the care of stock, poultry, &c.; is willing to make himself useful. A selection on hand at the INSTITUTE, No. 97 4th-av.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable married man; has no family; thoroughly understands the management of fruit, flower and vegetable gardens; also the care of greenhouse plants and grapery; has two years' reference to show as to capability, and is competent to take charge of any gentleman's place. Address F. Q., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a single man, as gardener; is both practical and scientific; is a good vegetable gardener, and understands greenhouse, grapery, &c., with the laying out of handsome grounds and paths; compensation moderate; four years' City reference. Address G. F., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid of work, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address P. C., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a married man, has one child; is a first-class vegetable gardener; understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; can give the best of reference as to character, sobriety and industry, and is willing to make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place. Address G. K., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—WANTED a situation, as gardener or coachman, by a married man without incumbrance; is a good vegetable gardener; understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver, or would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; can give the best of reference as to character, sobriety, capability and industry. Address C. Y., for two days, Box No. 202, *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a middle-aged man, that understands his business; can give the best of City reference; he wants the highest wages; no one need answer this, unless he wants such a servant. Address GARDENER, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—A reliable and trustworthy Scotchman is open for engagement; wife will take charge of dairy, poultry, and reference first-class. Address THURSO, 18 Market-st.

AS HOSTLER, GARDENER, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a married man understanding care and management of horses, vegetable and flower gardens, and cow; is honest, sober and industrious, vigilant to his employer as his reference will show. Address, for two days, J. J. S., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS NURSERYMAN.—WANTED, BY A PERSON recently from the South, a situation as nurseryman; would plant vineyards and orchards by contract or otherwise; has a thorough knowledge of soil, &c.; would undertake to raise vegetables on shares or for wages. Apply to J. F. J., No. 10 Battery-place, or address J. F. J., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A MAN WANTS A SITUATION in a private family; no objection to go to the country; has the best of City reference, and well recommended from his last place. Can be seen, for two days, at Mr. CORWIN'S grocery store, corner of 30th-st., No. [illegible] Broadway.

AS WAITERS, COACHMEN, &c.—SEVERAL experienced, well recommended and most respectable men are now disengaged at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S new offices, Nos. 307 and 309 4th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN from the Commercial College, as assistant book-keeper, clerk or paymaster's clerk, or clerk on an ocean steamer, or in any business where he can make himself useful; wages no object. Address T. T. G., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE MARBLE business; is a good cutter, letterer and carver; has no objection to City or country. Address E. F., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—MUST BE quick and accurate at figures, and come well recommended for honesty and ability. Salary, $600. Address, with references, Box No. 1,317 Post-office.

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OFFICE CLERK WANTED—17 TO 18 YEARS of age, in a commission paper warehouse; must be an excellent penman, accurate at figures, of good address, willing disposition, and reside with his parents. Those satisfied with a moderate compensation at the start to secure a good opening, may address Box No. 3,307 Post-office, stating reference, experience, amount of salary required, &c.; none others will receive attention.

BOY WANTED—SCOTCH OR ENGLISH, FROM 16 to 20 years of age, that understands gardening and horses; can have a steady job the year round. Address Box No. 113 Schenectady Post-office, N. Y., stating terms.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED, TWO ASSISTANT dentists, competent to operate and do mechanical dentistry; mail applicants will state age, how long dentists, if single or married, and the wages required, at E. & A. PRETERRE'S, No. 159 Bowery, New-York.

WANTED—A LAW COPYIST—NONE BUT A good writer, of strictly temperate habits and good references, need apply. Address CONVEYANCER, Wall-st., Box No. 147 *Times* Office, with specimen of writing, reference and address.

WANTED—THIS DAY, ANY NUMBER OF WELL recommended servants, to fill excellent situations. Professed cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, girls for housework. Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. A Protestant waitress wanted.

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CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

I would respectfully call public attention to my Family Champagne Cider, made purely from russet apples, in cases of one dozen each, of pints or quarts, being a superior article.

Also, my Crab-Apple Cider, being that article so much desired by persons suffering from dyspepsia, and refined with so much care and attention.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year, with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MASANIELLO.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE, (late Wallack's)—HAMLET.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE COLLEEN BAWN—TEDDY THE TILER.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR PEEP O' DAY.

WINTER GARDEN—CAMILLE.

WALLACK'S—THE HEIR AT LAW.

CLINTON HALL LECTURE ROOM—READINGS BY MRS. AND MISS LESLIE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have another victory to record this morning. A portion of Gen. BANKS' command, under Gen. SHIELDS, numbering only eight thousand, have fought the combined rebel forces under Generals JACKSON, SMITH and LONGSTREET, and signally defeated them. A preliminary skirmish took place on Saturday afternoon, about a mile and a half from Winchester, on the Strasburgh road, between a portion of Gen. SHIELDS' troops and the rebel cavalry, with four pieces of artillery, in which the rebel force was repulsed. It was then ascertained that the rebels were advancing in force, under the impression that Winchester had been entirely evacuated by our troops, and preparations were made to meet them. The great battle took place yesterday, three or four miles from Winchester, lasting from 10½ o'clock in the forenoon until dark, and resulting in the total rout of the rebels, whose strength is put down at fifteen thousand. The losses in killed and wounded are reported to be heavy on both sides, but particulars could not be obtained last night. The rebels threw away everything in their flight, and our cavalry, at last accounts, were in close pursuit.

New-Orleans is believed to be now in possession of the National forces. It is the opinion in naval and military circles that Commodore PORTER's mortar fleet has passed through the Rigolets, and reduced Fort Pike, commanding the entrance to Lake Pontchartrain, and thus secured an approach to the city in that direction for the forces under Gen. BUTLER, who at once extends the area of his Department by a movement of the first importance. It is supposed that the attack upon Fort Pike was made within two days after the departure from Ship Island of the steamer bringing North the last intelligence from that point.

A dispatch boat from Island No. 10, which arrived at Cairo Saturday morning, having left our flotilla on the evening previous, brought the intelligence that the condition of affairs below was unchanged. The mortars and gunboats were indulging in occasional shots, but without further perceptible results. Only four shots were fired by the rebels during the day, and only about thirty by our fleet. Reports were current that the rebels were evacuating the island, and marching across the peninsula to Merriwether's Landing, below; but it was impossible to ascertain with certainty whether the reports were true or false. Circumstances, however, favored the supposition that they were true. A balloon had been sent down from Cairo to Commodore FOOTE, to enable him better to observe the enemy's movements.

A dispatch from Savanna, Tenn., dated the 17th, states that no further movement had been made by the National forces in that direction, most of them still remaining on board the transports. Gen. GRANT had arrived and assumed the principal command. Information in regard to the rebels was meagre, but their main force was supposed to be at Corinth, where it was thought they would be able to concentrate 50,000 troops. Another dispatch announces the important fact that our forces have entire possession of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, in the vicinity of Savanna.

From our correspondents with Gen. SMITH's advance up the Tennessee River, we learn that the rebels are concentrating at Corinth, Tishimingo County, Mississippi. They propose there to dispute the advance of our army upon Memphis from the East. Corinth is a point that commands, in this direction, all the railroads running into Memphis from the Gulf States and from the Southeastern States. What its defences may be, we are not yet apprised; but the number of rebel soldiers there is stated at a very high figure—one correspondent, with good means of information, putting it down at 60,000. Gen. SMITH (or rather Gen. GRANT,) is but a few miles north of the position at Savanna, and it seems, by the late skirmish at Pittsburgh Landing, and the reconnoissances towards Eastport and Purdy, that he is preparing for speedy work. His force is a large one, probably capable alone to cope with the rebels; but, before begining operations, he will be joined by another body equally large, and these together, will be sufficient to underake at the same time operations against Memphis, and keep in check the rebels on the eastern section of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

A dispatch from Richmond, dated the 11th inst., is published in the Memphis *Appeal*, which states that JEFF. DAVIS is going West soon, and urges "everybody" to "rally to his standard." It may be questioned whether in going West JEFF. DAVIS is so anxious to "rally everybody," as he is to be in a position convenient for escape through Texas and Mexico.

We must apparently accept the conclusion that the traitor YANCEY is really captured. A letter has been received from an officer of the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, dated Key West, 10th inst., which states that a prize arrived there on the previous evening, captured while attempting to run the blockade. Attention was directed to YANCEY, who was among the sailors, by the whiteness of his hands, and he was identified by several persons. At last accounts he was confined in the calaboose at Key West.

A Sergeant of the Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment writes that among the cannon captured by Gen. BURNSIDE at Newbern were thirteen brass field pieces taken by the enemy at Bull Run. This fact would seem to indicate that the rebel troops in the battle of Newbern, or at least a part of them, were from Manassas.

The United States transport *Star of the South*, HOBERT, Port Royal, 18th inst., in ballast, with twenty steerage passengers and the mails, arrived at this port on Saturday. She had on board the crew of the prize schooner *Alice*, taken in the Gulf some time since. They are not prisoners. All was quiet at Port Royal. The troops are enjoying good health.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, "Occasional," states that BAILIE PEYTON has announced his adhesion to the National Government, and that A. O. P. NICHOLSON, who has been quiet during all the troubles, will probably follow the example.

The friends and admirers of the gallant Lieut. WORDEN will be glad to know that he is improving rapidly, and that he will probably completely recover his eyesight.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamship *America* at Halifax we receive advices from Europe two days later than by the *Anglo-Saxon*. The *Glasgow* also arrived at this port yesterday. The expected debate had taken place in the British Parliament on the subject of the Southern blockade. Mr. GREGORY made a call for the correspondence on the subject and made a speech denouncing the blockade, and expressing strong sympathy for the South. Sir JAMES FERGUSON also took ground against the blockade, and called for the interference of the British Government to bring it to an end. Mr. W. E. FORSTER denied that the blockade is ineffectual, and explained that a list of three hundred vessels handed in by Mr. MASON as having run the blockade had dwindled to nineteen, most of which had run out on dark and stormy nights. Mr. MILNES deprecated any interference, and the Solicitor-General also strongly opposed it, contending that the blockade had been as effectual as any other blockade in former times. At the close of the debate, a question was taken on Mr. GREGORY's motion for the correspondence, and it was negatived without a division. The rebel steamship *Sumter* was still at Gibraltar, watched by the *Tuscarora*, who held her position at Algesiras.

The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market on Saturday were 8,000 bales, the market closing buoyant. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions quiet and dull. Consols 93¼@93⅜ for Money.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, Saturday, the bill to incorporate the New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons was ordered to a third reading. A bill to amend the Excise law, similar to the one introduced in the Assembly, was reported. The Assembly amendments of the bill to allow attorneys residing in adjoining States to practice in our Courts were agreed to. The bill to amend the International Bridge Charter was passed. A resolution requiring City Chamberlains, County Treasurers and Clerks to transmit to the Clerk of the Senate, by the 1st of December, a report of all trust funds and securities in their hands as public administrators, was introduced. Additional testimony from the Select Committee appointed to investigate the acts of Harbor Masters, was reported. The Senate then adjourned until Monday evening.

In the Assembly, the bills to amend the Mechanics' Lien law of Kings County, and to correct enormous assessments in Brooklyn, were reported complete by the Grinding Committee. The bill to amend the Brooklyn Charter was returned from the Senate, the Assembly amendments not being concurred in. The Brooklyn Delegation was appointed a Committee of Conference on the part of the House. The Senate's amendments to the bill to improve the Central Park were concurred in, and the bill was sent to the Governor. The New-York Annual Tax Levy was reported, as forwarded by the Comptroller. The bill to amend the General Assessment law was then debated in Committee of the Whole.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Treasury Department, we learn from Washington, is now issuing certificates of indebtedness at the rate of nearly two millions a day. This will soon clear off the accounts that have been audited, but not paid, because of the want of Treasury Notes. Treasury Notes will be ready for issue again in a week or two. Certificates of indebtedness are bought by Washington bankers at ninety-six cents on the dollar. It is said that the arrears of money due to officers of the army amount to $10,000,000.

A recent "General Order" musters out of service the Staff of Brigadier-Gen. JAMES H. LANE, of Kansas as follows: "The following officers of the volunteer service, appointed additional Aids-de-Camp, for service with the army in Kansas under Brigadier-Gen. JAS. H. LANE, are hereby honorably discharged from the service: Col. Wm. H. Merrill, Lieut.-Col. Judson Kilpatrick, Majors J. J. Weed, Champion Vaughan, John Richey and Verplank Van Antwerp, Capts. Volney Hickox, J. R. McClure, Wm. Kyle, W. A. Phillips, Avery P. Russell, Wm. O'Donnell, Jas. M. Rice and Richard L. Shelley."

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is now in good navigable order along the line from the District of Columbia to Cumberland, excepting a break a mile above Georgetown, which is being finished. When complete, a business from one end to the other may be anticipated of coal, flour, grain, wood, and produce of every kind.

It is thought that EMERSON ETHERIDGE will be returned as Senator from the State of Tennessee, as colleague of ANDREW JOHNSON, who, of course, will resume his seat after a loyal State Government is organized.

Letters from Nashville state that Col. MANSON, Col. KISE and Adjutant KISE have been placed under arrest by Gen. THOMAS. It is alleged that Col. MANSON was arrested for leaving his brigade at the battle of Mill Spring, for a short time, in order to communicate with Gen. THOMAS, instead of sending an orderly, and that Col. KISE and Adjutant KISE share his fate for expressing their opinion of THOMAS in emphatic and somewhat unofficer-like style.

A case of some interest touching the social and civil rights of negroes has been decided by Mr. Justice FONDA, of the Sixth Judicial District. The questions were raised on the trial of an action to collect rent of a party who claimed to have been evicted, by reason of the landlord's refusal to allow a family of negroes to enter the leased premises as sub-tenants.

The Stock Market on Saturday turned upward, and prices closed firm in the afternoon. Gold left off 101⅛@101¼; Exchange, 111½@112 ℘ cent.

The stormy weather on Saturday checked business materially. Flour and Wheat were held rather higher, but were not active. Corn was in moderate demand, as were also Rye and Oats at previous prices. Barley was salable and buoyant. Cotton attracted rather more attention, and was a shade firmer. Groceries were quiet. The transactions in Provisions were restricted; Pork was lower. Oils, Metals, Naval Stores, Tobacco and Whisky were inactive. Smoked Herring were in fair request, as were also Tallow and Sole Leather. Hay and Hides were less sought after. Very limited freight engagements were reported. There were 522 vessels of all classes in port.

THE CITY TAX LEVY.—The Tax levy sent to Albany by the Comptroller has been reported by the Committee on Cities to the Assembly. We notice that it authorizes the payment of some $95,000 to members of the Common Council, *for salaries*. This is in direct violation of the Charter, which expressly forbids any member from receiving compensation for his services. We should like to know how the Comptroller can explain his recommendation of a payment thus directly and expressly forbidden by law. It is true this has been paid for the few years past, but it has been secured by the use of means, for part of the time at least, to which this present Legislature is not supposed to be accessible. We concede that Aldermen and Councilmen should be paid for their services, but not while the law forbids it. If it is desired to give them salaries, the Charter should be amended in that particular. We trust that this item will be stricken out of the tax levy, until the Charter shall be so amended as to permit its reinstatement.

The Public Credit and Price of Gold.

We hear nothing of late from rebel sources of the financial exhaustion of the North and the bankruptcy of the National Treasury. From these causes, it was said, a few months ago, the Government would be compelled to stop the war, and recognize the separate Confederacy of the South. To the same effect ran the current of English journalistic opinion. The depreciation of United States Notes, and the appreciation of Gold, were to prove overwhelmingly disastrous to the Government and the people. Our legal tender measure could be viewed in no other light than as an inflated paper substitute for actual resources—not as the substantive representative of such resources. So prevalent was this opinion abroad, as well on the Continent as in England, that an exchange of twenty-five per cent. against New-York, and a premium of ten or fifteen per cent. upon Gold, was freely predicted, and so confidently believed as to induce considerable speculations in Gold in this market, through January and February, based upon it. The belief was pardonable in certain Continental quarters, where the disastrous influence of civil outbreaks and exhaustive revolutionary wars upon the finances and currency of the peoples engaged in them, has been painfully and repeatedly experienced in the last sixty or seventy years. From English authorities we were entitled to a different judgment, as well upon our material resources as upon the elasticity and endurance of a people kindred with themselves, and by no means wanting in the same practical skill and high credit for carrying on a great war, which were illustrated in their own eventful history from 1796 to 1821, from the rise of NAPOLEON as First Consul to his death at St. Helena, as the deposed Emperor of France. We were entitled to a different judgment also by contrast with the burden of public debt and taxation for its support at present endured by this kindred people. We entered upon the war with a debt no greater than six months' interest upon the present debt of Great Britain. We close the first year of the war with a debt no greater than twelve months' taxation upon the British nation. It was scarcely reasonable and much less generous, therefore, to assume that our National credit and resources were already about to be exhausted, because, like the Bank of England in 1797, the Associated Banks of New-York suspended their payments in specie and the Government thereupon created a lawful tender of United States Notes.

These errors, however, are being rapidly dissipated, thanks, no doubt, to our great armies in the field, which are rapidly earning back the money expended in their creation and support through the first year of preparation and trial. The mistaken estimates of our credit and financial endurance are also being corrected by the practical working of the National Currency, and the large and increasing investments of our own people in the National Loans. With Gold at less than two per cent. premium, where ten or fifteen was confidently predicted and speculated upon, we can afford to leave our English and Continental friends to a revision of their crude and hasty opinions, as we are equally free to leave them to their own good time for participating in the public loans of the United States as a source of profit and exchange. The available wealth of this country, created in the last twelve years, from the acquisition of California and the completion of a network of twenty-seven thousand miles of railway they will soon find, if they have not already discovered the fact, is not to be exhausted by a single year of war, nor will it be if the war should continue four years instead of four months longer. The taxable resources of the people are equal to the support, if need be, of a public debt equal to that of Great Britain, and they have made up their mind to try this conclusion rather than this Government shall be broken up by rebellion or disintegration.

There is really no secret in the successful working of our new financial system, however surprising the readiness with which the public loans are absorbed, and the National currency adapted to the business of the country may appear to the good people of Europe, and to many of our timid doubters at home. There is no mere confidence game about it. The public debt is good, because the country has the means wherewith to support and ultimately pay it off. The United States currency is sound, because convertible into this debt, in the first place, and because it is universally trusted as the highest emanation of National credit, in the second. Gold is not hoarded at an extravagant premium, because the genius of our people is and always has been against the hoarding process. In New-England and New-York they have seldom experienced the superior value of gold as an ordinary currency; and in the West, with repeated embarrassments from the local paper circulation, they have esteemed gold only so long as they could correct these embarrassments, and find, as they now do in United States Notes, a convenient and reliable substitute. The whole question is thus reduced to one of practical common sense calculation. There is no distrust in the Government, and none in the currency which it has authorized and made lawful money. There is no abstract apprehension of Gold because of its scarcity in the country, or the apprehension that it will become scarce by hoarding, or the exhaustion of the California mines. Its market value is therefore measured by the export demand, which rises or falls with the ability of the country to sell its products to Europe, and the disposition and ability of the country to buy and consume merchandise from Europe. Should the latter overbalance the former before the end of the war, and the resumption of specie payments by the banks and the United States Treasury, Gold will be bought and exported for the settlement of the difference; and of the probability and extent of this process, and the supply in the country to meet it, the commonest business man at home is as capable, to say the least, of judging correctly, as the most experienced financial critic or adroit speculator upon our condition in London or on the Continent.

The Metropolitan Health Bill.

We print in another column a full copy of the Metropolitan Health bill, now pending in the Legislature. A synopsis of this act has already been published, but its importance and interest to all our citizens will warrant this publication of all its details.

It will be seen that it has been drawn with great care, and that it makes very sweeping and important changes in several of the most vital Departments of the City Government. Its leading feature is that which places *all the health regulations* of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn and of the County of Richmond under the control of a single Board. A little reflection will convince anyone that this feature is absolutely essential to any system, which shall provide effectually for the preservation of the public health in *either* of the localities named. New-York City may have the best health system in the world, but it will be of no avail in keeping contagious diseases out of the City, if Brooklyn has a different and less effective system. We need one uniform and efficient supervision over the whole district connected with New-York harbor.

The composition of the new Board of Health is such as to combine scientific knowledge with practical efficiency in a very high degree. Four out of the seven members are to be physicians, and two are to be members of the Metropolitan Board of Police, the latter regulation being eminently proper, in view of the fact that the detailed duties of the Board, those now supposed to be performed by the City Inspector's Bureau, with its immense crowd of appointees, are to be discharged, under this bill, by the Police force, without any increase of compensation.

Another excellent feature of this bill is that the enforcement of the laws of Quarantine is committed to the Board, and the Health Officer is to receive a *fixed salary*, instead of the indefinite and enormous fees now given him as compensation. This is a reform which ought long since to have been effected. The office is one of great importance, exposure and labor;—but this affords no reason why the incumbent should receive forty or fifty thousand dollars for the performance of its duties. Political considerations have hitherto defeated all attempts to reduce his pay to a reasonable figure. We rejoice that the day has come when such motives are no longer permitted to control legislative action upon matters of great public interest. We hope the same principle will be applied to other offices, which involve similar abuses. The Sheriff receives in the shape of fees, for the performance of official duties, not less than $50,000 a year. What possible excuse is there for perpetuating this gross and outrageous imposition? Whatever he does officially for the country, should be paid for by a fixed and liberal salary; and the excess of fees should be returned to the County treasury. The County Clerk is in precisely the same contingency, and the Chamberlain in one still worse. He receives a *per centum* on all the moneys which pass through his hands. The State tax, for example, collected in the City and amounting to over a million and a half of dollars, is deposited in bank and transferred to Albany by the Chamberlain, who does nothing whatever in the matter but *draw his check for the amount*. Yet for this he receives *one per cent.* on the whole amount.

The Legislature must not adjourn until these gross abuses are remedied.

The British Iron-Clad Navy.

The recent statement of Lord CLARENCE PAGET to the House of Commons, gave that body information that before the end of 1863, the British Admiralty would have floating twenty-seven iron-plated ships. These have been built upon one general plan, of which the *Warrior*, the *Defence*, and *Black Prince* are illustrations. Great length, great bulk, great draft; conformity in leading points with the ancient naval models; batteries looking out of old-fashioned ports; the conspicuous novelties being the absence of keels, impenetrability to shot, and propulsion by a screw placed out of reach of danger. The expense of these floating monsters is monstrous indeed. A recent return shows the *Warrior* to have cost $1,774,425. The new armored squadron, if built at the same price, will therefore stand the Government in nearly $50,000,000.

From these startling war figures in a time of peace, the British public is recoiling with undisguised disgust and reluctance. Even if the new navy were to be as effective as was originally supposed, the cost would justify a second sober thought. But the people have already found out that the ships of the new school fail of their promise. Material defects have been discovered in the two which have had a trial of their seagoing qualities. Their gait is slow; they are disobedient to their helm; from half the harbors of the world, which it might become desirable to attack, they are excluded by their excessive draft. The plan is already found to need revision, and attention has accordingly been directed to a floating battery invented by Capt. COLES, the leading idea of which is not unlike that of the *Monitor*. There is a revolving tower, the top of which is on the level of the deck, and covered with a saucer-shaped shield, and occupied by a pair of parallel guns, managed generally as are those of Capt. ERICSSON. It is needless to say the contrivance of Capt. COLES has none of the various nice arrangements, such as the pendulums, the telescopes, and the like, which give completeness to the American invention. But it has defects which leave it wholly out of sight in any comparison of the two boats. Capt. COLES proposes an enormous craft of 2,500 tons, drawing twenty feet of water, and carrying six towers. The size is at once objectionable. The vessel will be almost unmanageable. It can only be handled successfully in the open sea, for in inland waters it will be confined to the deeper channels, where the possibility of turning readily will be remote. And the towers will be in the way of each other. Capt. ERICSSON in his turret commands the whole horizon. Of Capt. COLES' turrets, two will be closed on one side, and four on two sides, so that the ratio of efficiency between the two vessels will not by any means be as six to one; but when the facts of lighter draft, greater activity, and many-sidedness are considered on behalf the *Monitor*, it may be doubted whether in single-handed conflict the American boat would not silence the British. The report of the fight at Hampton Roads will no doubt satisfy the Admiralty of these points; and it may also satisfy it, that a vessel costing only $250,000 is worth more than their *Warriors* costing seven times that sum, or turreted batteries costing four times as much. We greatly err, indeed, if the *Monitor* has not morally blown the whole plated navy of England out of water.

The Military Railroad Job.

It is understood that a general log-roll is to be attempted in Congress. The ostensible pretext is to open new railroads and connections, for the purpose of enabling Government to concentrate troops, with dispatch, upon points of military importance, by several routes, thus providing against the failure of one. The real scheme is to finish or undertake, *with the Government's money*, impracticable railroads, which the section to be traversed does not need—for if it did, it would build them—but out of which certain property and shareholders expect to realize "something handsome." In proof of which, we beg the public to observe the character of the test project. It is that the Government shall indorse the bonds of the Reading and Columbia Railroad—a line which, *when built*, will shorten the inland route from New-York, *viâ* Easton, to Washington, 25 miles, by cutting off the *detour* to Harrisburgh, and running directly from Reading to York, on the Northern Central, and thence to Baltimore, as before. The inland route *viâ* Easton and Harrisburgh is 306 miles long; that proposed *viâ* Reading and Columbia, is 281 miles, and the route *viâ* Philadelphia, is 228 miles.

From the report of the engineer of the Reading and Columbia Railroad it appears—what, in fact, everybody acquainted with the country knew before—that the road crosses the mountain ridges; that the country is rough and broken, so that the grades are very steep, sometimes above 90 feet to the mile, and the curves necessarily very severe; and that the work is very difficult and expensive. On the other hand, the existing railroad from Reading to Harrisburgh (forming the corner to be cut off by the new road) goes through the Lebanon Valley, parallel to the mountain ridges; its grades and curves are excellent; and the entire road is extraordinarily well built. From Harrisburgh, down to the junction of the Reading and Columbia Road, the line passes along a natural water-course, and is a good road. The distance saved by cutting off Harrisburgh and the two roads just mentioned would be twenty-five miles. If both the line through Harrisburgh and the proposed new line belonged to one company, and the whole business was through traffic, it is the unanimous opinion of experienced railroad men, familiar with the country, and not interested in the roads, that the long route through Harrisburgh would be used entirely, and that the short route the Government is invited to build as a military necessity as between New-York and Washington, would be abandoned. The reasons are obvious: the very small loads that could be taken, the slow speed that alone would be safe, the great weight and number of engines required, and the excessive wear and tear of track and machinery *over such steep grades and sharp curves*. More work could be done—more freight could be passed through to Washington in a given time, and with a given equipment, on the long route, than on the steep and crooked route; and with greater safety and less cost.

The short route to Washington *viâ* Philadelphia is considered unsafe as a sole reliance, in time of war—and there is ground enough for fault-finding in time of peace. But does the road from Reading and Columbia remedy the matter? The grand objections to the above route are these: First, exposure to an enemy from the sea. Now, the main points of such exposure are at New-York and Baltimore, and these points are common to all three of the routes. Building a railroad over the mountain-tops of Central Pennsylvania does not materially protect the seacoast. Second, the long bridges on the direct route, over Gunpowder River, &c. But the bridge over the Susquehannah, at Columbia, on the proposed new route, is a quarter of a mile longer than that over the Gunpowder, and incomparably more difficult to replace if destroyed. The Gunpowder is bridged by piles in shallow water; the Susquehannah by long and costly trusses on high masonry. When the bridges on both routes were destroyed, last Spring, those on the direct route were much soonest repaired.

Now, this is a specimen of the military railroad scheme. It is selected, out of the lot, simply because an immense pressure can be got up about the last Summer's delays and annoyances, due to the temporary closing of the direct route by the rebels. It is coolly taken for granted that the public at large has forgotten that the Northern Central Railroad, which is the lower part of this very new line projected, was kept closed much longer than the direct road *viâ* Philadelphia. If this is the most plausible scheme, what must the rest be? Almost every constituency is interested in railroads. If the precedent is once established of setting defunct enterprises of this kind on their legs with the Government's credit, *what* scheme can be refused? Mr. Sniffkins, of Sprigginsville, may have very little interest in the Reading and Columbia, but he will advocate it in the loftiest flights of the spread eagle if it is likely to be the entering wedge for the Sprigginsville and Jerusalem air line—which, by the way, is a military necessity of the highest order. On the whole, we think it has a better chance and more merit than the Reading and Columbia, and we would advise a change of programme accordingly.

AN UNFAITHFUL DIPLOMATIC SERVANT.—A correspondent, upon whose statements we are used to place entire reliance, writes us from London, in relation to Mr. DALLAS, the Secretary of Legation at Turin, who, he says, "is an openly-avowed enemy of the Administration; who, if he is not a Secessionist, at least astonishes Italian statesmen with his want of sympathy for the Union cause; and who is doing so much harm that Mr. MARSH, his Chief, no longer associates officially with him. I am assured that both RATAZZI and RICASOLI have expressed their astonishment that the Government should permit such a man to retain office." We simply call attention to the subject, as one requiring the immediate action of the State Department.

Prince Napoleon on the Roman Question.

The speech of Prince NAPOLEON on the Roman question, which we publish in another column, will be read with interest. It is a scathing exhibit of the evils of the temporal sovereignty, and a fervid and eloquent argument for withdrawing the French troops from Rome and thus allowing the work of Italian freedom and unity to complete itself. The doctrines which the Prince lays down undoubtedly express the views of the whole liberal world of France; and they acquire additional interest from the circumstance that NAPOLEON III. has latterly been willing that the Prince should seem to be his spokesman. It appears, however, that the bold programme put forth by his cousin, the son-in-law of VICTOR EMANUEL, was too much for the Emperor; and on the following day M. BILLAULT, official defender of the Government, declared, in his name, that Prince NAPOLEON's doctrines were not those of the Emperor, and, in fact, were in direct variance with them. Although Italian unity is now a fact which he would be very sorry to see disturbed, such was not the idea with which the Emperor first sent his eagles across the Alps. He did not go to Italy to dethrone sovereigns, or to destroy the power of the Holy See; but to enfranchise it from Austrian domination. What he wished for was the confederation of all the Italian States under the honorary presidency of the Holy Father. The French Government "wished to conciliate the two extremes." This expression, without doubt, faithfully represents the actual position of NAPOLEON III. For, while there is every evidence that he personally sympathizes with the views of Prince NAPOLEON, he is at the same time convinced that if the troops were removed from Rome, and that city became the Capital of Italy, there would be no possibility of containing the exuberance of the Italian people, who would then throw themselves upon the Austrians in Venetia, and bring about a European war in which France would be obliged to take a part—a sequence of events for which His Majesty is not at all ready. We do not see that the debate in the Senate has at all put the Roman question forward toward practical solution. It only brings out in a striking manner how seemingly helpless the Emperor of the French is before the dilemma that confronts him.

DEFENCE OF THE HARBOR.—The Chamber of Commerce and the Common Council have both taken steps to secure funds for defending this harbor against hostile visits from rebel vessels. The former have appointed a Committee to visit Albany and ask an appropriation from the Legislature, and the latter seek authority to borrow money. Neither of these bodies seems to be aware that the Legislature has already taken action on the subject, nor have the newspapers deemed it worth while to mention the fact. A bill has been ordered to its third reading in the Assembly, appropriating $300,000 to this object, and will probably receive immediate action in the Senate. If this amount is not sufficient to provide for immediate contingencies, the Legislature, on being convinced of that fact, will doubtless increase it.

The general impression, however, is that all immediate danger to the City has passed away. Very effective measures are understood to have been already taken by the General Government to prevent the *Merrimac* from leaving Hampton Roads, and we presume any other iron-clad vessels in possession of the rebel authorities, will have engagements which will prevent them from making a visit in this quarter.

Upon one point we venture a word of advice. Whatever grants of money are to be made by the Legislature, or raised by tax upon the City, must be expended under direction of the National authorities. We do not think the Legislature is at all likely to place the disbursement of these funds in the hands of Alderman BRADY and his associates.

JEFF. DAVIS' PROPOSED FLIGHT.—The semi-official dispatch from Messrs. CURRIN and ATKINS, two members of the rebel Congress from Tennessee, announcing that JEFF. DAVIS was going West, and calling on the people there to rally to his standard, was dated on the 11th inst. That was the very day on which our troops advanced and took possession of Manassas. Two days previous, the fight between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*, and the discomfiture of the *Merrimac*, took place. The news had then just reached Richmond that our troops had occupied Leesburgh on the Upper Potomac; that they had crossed the Lower Potomac and possessed Cockpit Point; that BURNSIDE had an expedition all ready to start, it was supposed, for Norfolk; and that from almost every point of approach our troops were advancing upon the city which DAVIS had chosen for his Capital. No wonder that at such a moment he thought of moving to the Southwest. From there at least flight and escape would be comparatively easy. Since our troops came to a halt in their advance, DAVIS, it would seem, has thought he might remain at Richmond a little longer. The fact that he had such a telegram sent to Memphis, however, shows what his design is. He means to flee when the National army approaches. But, if the so-called President insists on running away to the Western wilds and mountains, will the so-styled Vice-President, poor, sickly STEVENS, be content to remain in Richmond, and sacrifice himself on the steps of the Capitol, or elsewhere? Will Mr. BENJAMIN, or any member of the rebel Cabinet, think it worth while to remain in his seat until pricked up by a National bayonet? Will RHETT and PRYOR, and their fellow-Senators and Representatives, have the Roman courage to remain at their posts when the enemy is at the city gates? Or will all these gentry do as the rebel Governor and Leg-

[illegible] have just done, desert [illegible] and Capitol and flee from point to [illegible] finally they draw up in Alabama, [illegible] conclave in a Sibley tent? If Davis really means to move Southwestwardly, as he has caused to be announced, he had better start soon, for Number Ten and Memphis must now soon fall, and then there will not be a place of refuge for him even in the Southwest.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

Close of the Contest on the Prohibitory Question—Defeat of the Proposed Amendment of the Constitution—The Proposition for a Convention also Defeated—An End of the Discussion for the Present—Consideration of the New Assessment Law in the Assembly—The New-York Charter—The Health Bill, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Saturday, March 22, 1862.

The contest on the Prohibitory question ended last evening in the defeat, by a very large majority, of the proposed amendment to the Constitution. In my last I gave you a general statement of the course of the discussion, and the telegraph completed the history. It was quite apparent, at a very early stage of the debate, that the resolution would be rejected, and some of the friends of Prohibition thought it desirable that they should have a speedy opportunity to amend the Constitution by a general Convention, if they could not secure its amendment in the way proposed. Mr. Tracey accordingly offered his bill for a Convention, as a substitute for the specific amendment proposed. It encountered opposition, however, from two quarters. Some of the more zealous and least politic friends of Prohibition felt confident of their ability to carry the resolution, and opposed the substitute on the ground of that confidence. One or two of them stigmatized it as an attempt to dodge the issue, and gave their own friends some heavy, but not very judicious blows on that assumption. They fell into their usual mistake of attempting to *drive* everybody into concurrence with their own extreme views, and they met their usual fate.

On the other hand, the more ultra advocates of the Liquor interest feared that the call of a Convention would only postpone the question, and feeling confident of their strength, insisted on a direct vote. They put the question on a point of order, that a bill could not be originated in Committee of the Whole, and on this threw out, by a vote, the substitute offered by Mr. Tracey.

The House was thus brought to a direct vote on the resolution. A large number of those who have hitherto been friends of the Prohibitory policy opposed the resolution, without any regard to the merits of the main question, on the ground that it proposed, not to confer upon the Legislature power to pass a Prohibitory law, but *to insert such prohibition in the body of the Constitution itself*, where it would be beyond the reach of legislative amendment or revision. Mr. Tracey, Mr. Raymond, and others, who made remarks upon it, put their opposition upon this ground. The resolution was rejected by the very decisive vote of 73 to 38. As it required 65, a majority of all the members *elected*, to pass it, it lacked 27. This will put an end to the discussion of the subject until a Convention is called to revise the Constitution.

The Assembly to-day has been busy mainly upon the new Assessment law. Its leading feature is, that *every man is to become his own assessor*,—that is, he is to hand in a sworn statement of the amount of taxable property in his possession, both real and personal, and is to incur certain prescribed penalties for making false statements. In this way it is believed we shall reach a much fairer and more equal assessment of taxable property than we have under the present system, which depends upon the fidelity, judgment, caprice, or favoritism of Assessors in the various localities of the State. It is generally conceded that in New-York City real estate is assessed at very nearly its market value, while in the country it is assessed far below it is real worth. In regard to personal property exactly the reverse is believed to be true. The result is that New-York pays *more* than its fair share of taxation on real estate, and *less* on personal property. The bill before the Assembly proposes to remedy this inequality, and I think it will do it. In its principle and its leading features it seems to me a just and proper bill. Some of its details, which are likely to affect injuriously the operations of commerce, may need amendment. It is to come up again at an early day, and will probably become a law.

I find that, acting upon erroneous information, I did injustice to a portion of the New-York delegation in saying that they voted against the bill providing for the defence of New-York harbor. I am assured that, with the exception of Mr. A. Smith, the delegation voted in favor of the bill. I make the correction with very great pleasure.

The ingenious gentleman who writes the Albany correspondence for the *Herald* has made some very remarkable discoveries in regard to struggles among several gentlemen for the leadership of the House. His revelations excite considerable amusement, and thus answer the chief end for which they are written. But they are purely imaginary. The contests he speaks of are all "in his eye." Questions are decided in the present Assembly to a very remarkable degree on their merits, and not at all under the influence of "leaders" on either side. At the outset of the session there seemed to be quite an ingenious and systematic attempt to unite the votes of all members of Democratic antecedents upon as many questions as possible, in order to get them in the habit of considering their interests common, and of thus preparing the way for their subsequent union. The *Atlas and Argus* has thrown light upon the policy thus indicated, by always indorsing it, and by untimely and rather unfortunate rejoicings over the re-consolidation of the Democratic Party which was thus foreshadowed.

There has been less evidence of this than usual of late, or rather it has been less successful than it promised to be at the outset. Two or three of the "wire pullers" of the House still devote themselves to it with assiduity, but with an increasing distrust of their motives, and a corresponding lack of success.

It seems to be quite generally conceded that no important alterations are to be made in the New-York Charter. The Legislature is not inclined to sacrifice permanent City interests to party considerations, and the Republicans show no disposition to confer increased powers on the Mayor, merely because the incumbent is of their own political faith. They have in the Health bill, moreover, shown a commendable disregard of partisanship, in cutting down very largely the compensation of the Health Officer, and will, beyond doubt, apply the same policy of retrenchment to other offices filled by Republicans. Bills will also be reported to reduce the fees of the Sheriff, County Clerk, Chamberlain and other immensely over-paid officials. The Legislature, without distinction of party, seems determined to abolish useless offices, to reduce extravagant salaries, and to carry retrenchment and reform as far as possible into the administration of public affairs. The necessities of the time and the temper of the public mind imperatively demand that this should be done, and party considerations should not weigh a feather in deciding the action of the Legislature upon this subject.

The Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee held a meeting here on Friday, and adopted resolutions urging a reorganization of the Republican Party for next Fall's campaign. They indorse the President and his Administration, commend his Special Message advising National aid to those Slave States which may initiate measures for the emancipation of their slaves, rejoice in the recognition and establishment of Republican principles in the National Government, and in the overthrow of the political power of Slavery, and commend, in the warmest terms, the administration of State affairs. The universal feeling among Republicans here, both in the Legislature and out of it, is that the Republican Party will be reorganized for next Fall's canvass, and that the Union Party has discharged fully and successfully the purpose which led to its formation.

Gov. Morgan is winning golden opinions by the fidelity, ability and courtesy with which he continues to perform the duties of his office. Those duties have enormously increased since his accession, and no one, not conversant with the subject, can have any idea of the degree of system and executive ability which he has brought to the sudden emergency. The Military Department of the Government alone has made exactions upon his time and energies four-fold greater than all the duties of the Executive Department in ordinary times. Gov. Morgan has proved himself fully equal to the emergency. H.

THE METROPOLITAN HEALTH BILL.

Copy of the Bill now Pending in the Legislature Concerning the Public Health in New-York and Brooklyn.

In Assembly, March 14, 1862.

The following bill was reported by Mr. Pringle, from the Committee on the Affairs of Cities—read twice and committed to the Committee of the Whole.

An Act to provide for the preservation of the public health in the Counties of New-York, Kings and Richmond and the waters thereof.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The Counties of New-York, Kings and Richmond are hereby constituted, territorially united, for the purposes of sanitary government and regulation therein, and the other purposes as herein provided, into one district, which shall be known as and called The Metropolitan Health District of the State of New-York.

Sec. 2. The powers and duties connected with and incident to the sanitary government and regulation—the preservation of the public health, the cleaning of the streets and the prevention of dangerous or infectious diseases—shall be, as is hereinafter more especially provided for, vested in and exercised by a Metropolitan Board of Health, as herein constituted.

Sec. 3. On or before the 1st day of May, A. D. 1862, and thereafter from time to time, as may become requisite, the Governor shall nominate, and by and with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint, from among the Electors of the Metropolitan Health District, *four citizens, who, together with the State Health Officers, and two of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, shall constitute the Metropolitan Board of Health*, and a majority of them shall form a quorum. Two of said citizens shall be physicians residing and practicing in the City of New-York, and one of said citizens shall be a physician residing and practicing in the City of Brooklyn, and one of said citizens shall be a physician residing and practicing in the County of Richmond, and one of said Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police shall reside in the County of Kings, and the other shall be the Commissioner having the shortest term to serve. The Governor shall have power to fill any vacancy or vacancies that may happen in such Board during the recess of the Senate, by appointing a Commissioner or Commissioners, who shall hold office until appointment shall be made for the remainder of the unexpired term, in the manner hereinbefore provided. Any one of the Commissioners may be at all times removed by the Governor, under the provisions of the statutes relating to the removal from office of Sheriffs, which provisions are hereby extended so as to relate to each one of said Commissioners; but the above proportion of practicing physicians in said Board, and the residence hereinbefore mentioned, shall be maintained.

Sec. 4. The said four citizens, after having been duly appointed, shall assemble together in the office of the Secretary of State, and there draw lots for four terms of office, expiring respectively on the first days of February, in the years of 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1866. At the expiration of each of said respective terms, the full term succeeding shall be one of four years.

Sec. 5. Any one of said four citizens appointed as Commissioners who shall, during his term of office, accept or hold any other place of public trust, or civil emolument, or who shall, during his term of office, be publicly nominated for any office elective by the people, and shall not, within ten days succeeding the same, publicly decline the said nomination, shall be in either case deemed thereby to have resigned his commission to the Governor, and to have vacated his office, and the Governor shall proceed as in case of a vacancy.

Sec. 6. Upon the said four terms of office having been determined as aforesaid by lot, and a certificate of the result, attested by each Commissioner, having been filed in the office of the Secretary of State, there shall be issued to each Commissioner, from said office, the proper commission of appointment to office, for the term so drawn by lot, and each Commissioner shall, on receipt thereof, take and subscribe before the Secretary of State, for deposit in his office, the oath required by the Constitution for judicial officers.

Sec. 7. The Board of Health, as hereby constituted, shall meet in some convenient place, on or before the 1st day of May next, and shall proceed to organize, by choosing a President from their own body; and they shall also choose a Secretary and a Treasurer. The Secretary and Treasurer shall each receive such compensation, not to exceed $1,500 per annum, as may be provided by the Board of Health. The meetings of said Board shall be held at least once in each week, and as much oftener as the exigencies of the public health may require. The said Board may enact by-laws for its own government.

Sec. 8. The Treasurer, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall execute a bond, with sureties, not less than two, conditioned in a penalty of $20,000, to the people of the State of New-York, for the faithful discharge of his duty as such Treasurer. The sureties shall justify before a Justice of the Supreme Court, but before the said Treasurer shall enter upon his duties, the said bond shall be approved by and filed with the Comptroller of the State.

Sec. 9. The *President of the Board of Health shall devote his whole time and attention to the duties and business of the Board of Health*; shall keep an office, to be known as the Metropolitan Health Office; and shall receive a salary of $3,000 per year. The Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police shall each receive the sum of $5 for attendance upon any meeting of the Board of Health, or of any Committee appointed thereby; provided, that the total amount received by each Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, for such attendance, during any one year, shall not exceed the sum of $500, and the attendance aforesaid be proved by affidavit; the remaining Commissioners shall each receive a salary of $1,000 per year.

Sec. 10. No member of the said Metropolitan Board of Health, Secretary, Treasurer, agent, or other employe thereof, shall be, directly, or indirectly, in any way interested in any contract made, entered into or assented to, by or under the direction of the said Metropolitan Board of Health, or in the profits or proceeds thereof; and any of the persons aforesaid, who shall be guilty of any violation of the above provision, or shall, directly or indirectly, receive any fee, reward or advantage, or the promise thereof, in consideration of the appointment or assenting to the appointment of any person to any office or employment under the said Metropolitan Board of Health, or in consideration of the making or assenting to any contract made or entered into by the Metropolitan Board of Health, or under the direction thereof, shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for a term not less than three, nor more than five years.

Sec. 11. *The Boards of Health and the Commissioners of Health, the office of Resident Physician and Commissioner of Health, and the City Inspector's Department of the City of New-York, and the Board of Health and the Health Officers of the City of Brooklyn and the Boards of Health of the towns embraced within said Metropolitan Health District; the offices of Health Warden, Deputy Health Warden, and Street Inspector of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, are hereby abolished, and all the powers and duties heretofore possessed and exercised by them, or either of them, are hereby transferred to, and vested in the Metropolitan Board of Health, which is authorized to discontinue any existing office, bureau or department in any of the departments or bureaus in this section above named.*

Sec. 12. It shall be the duty of the officers and men of the *Metropolitan Police force*, and they are hereby required to enforce all the *ordinances of the Metropolitan Board of Health*, and to aid and assist the said Metropolitan Board of Health, and every officer thereof, in the effectual discharge of the duties imposed by this act. The Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police shall, and they are hereby required to make and enforce such police regulations as may be necessary to insure the performance of the duties required by this act of the Metropolitan Police force. All violations of the ordinances of the Board of Health and laws affecting the public health shall be reported daily by the Metropolitan Police force to the Metropolitan Board of Health, and such other reports from time to time made as such Metropolitan Board of Health shall from time to time require; and on the requisitions of the said Board of Health, the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police are hereby required from time to time, temporarily, to detail such officers and men for the use of the Metropolitan Board of Health as may be required by the said Board of Health in the discharge of their duties.

Sec. 13. The laws of this State and the ordinances of of the Common Councils of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn respectively, relating to the public health, the interment of the dead, and the registration of births, marriages and deaths, and the ordinances and regulations of the Boards of Health of counties and towns within the said Metropolitan Health District, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, *are hereby declared to be the ordinances of the Metropolitan Board of Health*; but the said Board may, from time to time, modify or repeal the same, and enact such others, with reasonable fines and penalties, as they may deem necessary for the preservation of the public health, and enforce the observance of such ordinances, and the penalty for their violation, by suits to be brought in the name of the Metropolitan Board of Health. Such suits shall be conducted under the direction of the Metropolitan Board of Health, and all penalties, when collected, shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Board of Health, without any deduction, except for the actual expense of collection, and credited to the several counties wherein collected, to be applied toward the expenses of the Board of Health. The Metropolitan Board of Health may adopt and enforce ordinances, with reasonable penalties, relative to the deposit and removal of garbage, rubbish, ashes and manure; the sale of poisonous or adulterated drugs or medicines, or of unwholesome meats, vegetables, milk or other articles of food; and the removal of snow and ice from the sidewalks and gutters in the streets of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn; the cleaning of slaughter-houses, privies, sinks, and sewers; the removal of offal and manure; the suppression of bone-boiling, bone-burning or other nuisances affecting the public health; the registration of births, marriages and deaths, and such other ordinances, relating to the preservation of the public health, as they may, from time to time, deem necessary. The said Board of Health shall cause such ordinances as they may hereafter enact to be published in the respective counties comprised in said Metropolitan Health District. The Metropolitan Board of Health shall have exclusive authority to keep clean the public markets, and shall cause to be examined the meats, vegetables, milk and other articles of food exposed for sale within the Metropolitan Health District, and when unwholesome or unfit to be exposed for sale as food, shall forbid such sale, and order or cause such articles to be removed or destroyed. The Metropolitan Board of Health may designate the ports, places or territories, from which vessels, cargoes or persons, shall be subject to Quarantine restrictions, and the diseases that shall be subject thereto; and shall, also, designate, by buoys suitably placed in the Lower Bay of New-York, anchorage for vessels infected or dangerous to health; but no disease which has hitherto prevailed within this State other than yellow fever, small-pox, ship fever and cholera, shall hereafter be subject to Quarantine.

Sec. 14. If any house, room or premises, within the Metropolitan Health District, occupied as a dwelling, or any vehicle used therein, shall be found unfit for such purposes, from any cause injurious to the public health, it shall immediately be reported to the Metropolitan Board of Health, who shall keep an open record thereof, and, after examination thereof, upon being satisfied that such report is true, said Board shall cause a notice to be served upon the lessee, or, if there be no lessee, upon the owner, directing the same to be put in proper order and condition; and said room, house, vehicle or premises shall not be occupied or used, under a penalty of $10 for every day it may be so occupied or used, after sufficient time shall have elapsed to comply with such order, to be recovered of the said lessee or owner, until such order is complied with to the satisfaction of said Board. Any person so notified may, within four days after the service of such order, appeal therefrom, by giving a written notice of such appeal, and the said Board shall, thereupon, forthwith proceed to hear the parties interested, and decide such appeal, and their decision thereupon shall be final. Should any room, cellar, dwelling, place or premises in said district be found to be in a condition dangerous to the public health, by reason of emanations from the soil or other place, defective drainage, or any other cause, the same shall be reported forthwith to the Board of Health; who shall, upon being satisfied of its correctness, cause a notice to be served upon the lessee, or if there be no lessee, upon the owner, directing him to cleanse and purify said place or premises, and remove the offending cause, within a specified time; and, in default of compliance, the Board shall cause such service to be performed, and all the costs thereof, and a penalty of $50, shall be imposed upon and collected of said lessee or owner.

Sec. 15. *The Metropolitan Board of Health shall cause to be kept clean the streets, lanes, alleys, wharves and public places, of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn.* They may, if they deem it advisable, cause contracts to be made for cleaning of such streets, lanes, alleys, wharves and public places; but the contractors shall, in all cases, give full and adequate security for the faithful performance of such contracts, to be approved by the Treasurer of the Board of Health. Nothing in this section contained shall be construed to impair or invalidate any legal contract for cleaning said streets, lanes, alleys and wharves, made, confirmed and perfected before the passage of this act, by the municipal authorities of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn; but the said Board of Health shall assume and discharge all duties of superintendence imposed under such contract or contracts upon any officer or departments of said City Governments, and have full power to enforce all penalties and obligations existing under the conditions of said contract or contracts.

Sec. 16. Said Metropolitan Board of Health is hereby empowered to visit, or cause to be visited, and make inspections of all houses, tenements, premises and appurtenances belonging thereto, within said Health District; and if such houses, tenements, premises or appurtenances are found to be maintained in a manner prejudicial to the public health, complaint shall be made to said Board, who shall cause a notice to be served upon the owner, lessee or agent for cleansing or repairing the same; and if any owner, lessee or agent shall neglect or refuse to comply with such notice, within the time specified, then the said Board, after due entry upon its minutes of the circumstances thereof, shall cause such cleansing or repairing to be performed; and any person or persons performing such work, under the directions of the said Board, may maintain an action in any Court of competent jurisdiction against the owner or lessee of such premises, so cleansed or repaired, for the amount of the bill or bills for such cleansing or repairing, when duly audited by said Board of Health, to the same effect as if employed by the owner, lessee or agent thereof. Any judgment recovered under the authority of this section shall constitute a lien against such property in the manner provided for taxes and assessments, and be collected in like manner.

Sec. 17. *There shall be appointed by the Metropolitan Board of Health twelve Health Inspectors; seven to be chosen from among the physicians residing and practicing in the City of New-York; four to be chosen from among the physicians residing and practicing in the City of Brooklyn; and one to be chosen from among the physicians residing and practicing in the County of Richmond.* It shall be the duty of such Health Inspectors, at such periods as may be prescribed by the Metropolitan Board of Health, to make personal examination of such portions of the Metropolitan Health District as may be allotted to them respectively by the Board of Health, and make written reports thereon at least once in each week. Every such report, made by any such Health Inspector, shall be signed by him, and shall state whether any matter or thing within the limits allotted to such Inspector requires the attention of the Board of Health; such reports shall be kept on file in the office of the Board of Health. The salary of such Health Inspectors shall be $750 each per year.

Sec. 18. All the books, documents, records and public property now in use in or belonging to the City Inspector's Department of the City of New-York, and the bureau and offices connected therewith, of the Board and Commissioners of Health of the City of New-York, and of the Board of Health and Health Officer of the City of Brooklyn, shall, on the passage of this act, become the property of and be delivered to the Metropolitan Board of Health. Any public institution, hospital, dispensary or prison within the Metropolitan Health District, supported at the public expense, in whole or in part, shall make such returns of statements respecting their sanitary condition, through their governing officers, as the Metropolitan Board of Health shall deem proper and necessary.

Sec. 19. The moneys required for the administration of this act shall be provided by the proper authorities of the counties herein named, upon estimates previously prepared and certified by said Metropolitan Board of Health, and submitted to said authorities in the manner provided by this act.

Sec. 20. The Commissioners of the Metropolitan Board of Health and the Comptrollers of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, convened as a Board of Estimate and Apportionment, shall annually, on or before the first day of September, make up a financial estimate of the sums required annually for expenses in the execution of the provisions of this act. Such estimate shall be accompanied with a written apportionment, by said Board, of the proportions of expenses applicable to each city, town or village in the Metropolitan Health District, interested therein, in the ratio of the number of inhabitants thereof. The said estimate shall then be submitted to an auditing Committee, composed of the Presidents, respectively, of the Boards of Supervisors of the Counties of New-York, Kings and Richmond, and the President of the Board of Aldermen of the City of Brooklyn, who may meet by a majority thereof to consider the same, on or before the first Monday of October in each and every year. If the said Auditing Board, on or before the second Monday of said October, shall object in writing to such estimate and apportionment, or any portions thereof, and so notify or cause to be notified the said Board of Estimates and Apportionment, it shall be the duty of the latter to immediately and carefully revise the same, and consider the said objections. If such Board shall adhere to their original action of estimate or apportionment, or if they shall modify the same, then their final determination shall be binding upon the respective counties, or cities, or towns, or villages interested therein.

Sec. 21. The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, and of the County of Richmond, and the Joint Board of Supervisors and Aldermen, of the City of Brooklyn, are hereby respectively empowered and directed, annually to order and cause to be raised and collected by tax upon the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation according to law, within the said Counties of New-York, Kings and Richmond, respectively, the sums of money as aforesaid, annually estimated and apportioned as the share of said County of said total expenses of the Metropolitan Board of Health.

Sec. 22. The said several sums of money provided for by the preceding sections shall be paid into the treasury of the State, and shall be paid therein and therefrom, under the fiscal regulations of law relating to the school fund of the State of New-York. And in case the funds so provided shall be inadequate to meet the extraordinary expenditures rendered necessary by the prevalence of any epidemic, or any emergencies threatening to the public health, such deficiencies shall be supplied by the Boards of Supervisors within the Metropolitan Health District, in proportions to the amount actually required for the purposes of this act, within the counties of such Boards of Supervisors respectively; and they are hereby authorized and required to raise by loan, in anticipation of the annual tax, such sum or sums as shall be certified to be necessary, by the Metropolitan Board of Health, to meet such deficiences.

Sec. 23. The Metropolitan Board of Health shall have power to appoint such requisite registers, clerks, messengers and other agents, as may be necessary to perform the duties imposed by this act, at such rates of compensation as said Board may from time to time determine; the total amount of which salaries, for any one year, shall not exceed the sum of $40,000.

Sec. 24. The said Metropolitan Board of Health shall make an annual report of their transactions to the Legislature.

Sec. 25. All returns and reports respecting the public health, now required by law to be made to any officer or department of the City Government of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, shall hereafter be made to the Metropolitan Board of Health; and all permits for the interment or removal of the dead, and other permits affecting the public health, now granted by said officers, shall hereafter be granted by or under the direction of the Metropolitan Board of Health.

Sec. 26. *There shall be a department under said Metropolitan Board of Health known as the Department of Quarantine.* The Health Officer appointed, as now provided by law, shall be the head of such department, and it shall be his duty to enforce all laws of this State relative to Quarantine, as now provided by such laws, under the direction of said Board of Health, and subject to such rules and regulations as may be made by said Board of Health, not inconsistent with such laws. Any person aggrieved by any decision, order or direction of the said Health Officer, may, by a notice in writing to the Metropolitan Board of Health, appeal therefrom to the said Board. The said Board shall have power to affirm, reverse or modify the decision, order or direction so appealed from; and the decision of said Board shall be final.

Sec. 27. The said Health Officer shall make quarterly returns to said Board of Health, of all fees received by him, stating in such report the names of the several ships and vessels from which such fees have been received, together with the ports from which such vessels arrived. *The said Health Officer shall, on making such returns, pay over to the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Board of Health, to be applied to the expenses of the Quarantine Department, any excess of fees received by said Health Officer, over and above the sum of $2,250.*

Sec. 28. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. Grau's short season at the Academy of Music will end with the present week. The few remaining performances promise to be of unusual interest; to-night, "Masaniello" for the last time; on Wednesday, Donizetti's beautiful opera of "La Favorita," with Mme. De Lussan (a *débutante* of whom report speaks highly) as *Leonora*; on Friday, "The Daughter of the Regiment," with Miss Kellogg in a new part, and on Saturday, a *matinée*, when one or other of these works will be repeated. In addition to this full programme, Mr. Grau announces a single performance at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, to take place on Thursday next.

There have been but few changes at the theatres. Mr. Wallack has produced the "Love Chase" and "The Way to Get Married"—both with marked success. The first named work has probably never been played better in this City. Mrs. Hoey's *Constance* was charmingly individualized, and Miss Henriques, as *Lydia*, obtained much merited applause. Morton's play, "The Way to Get Married," is an extremely amusing affair, but can hardly be called a high-class comedy. It possesses the merit, however, of keeping the audience in a roar of laughter from beginning to end. Mr. Lester Wallack sustains the principal male part with much vivacity, and with a versatile skill which no other artist could lend to it. To-night the comedy of the "Heir at Law" will be revived.

At the Winter Garden the "Belle of the Season" has been withdrawn, and to-night Miss Heron appears in the character which first gave her a Metropolitan reputation, *Camille*, in the play of that name. At Miss Laura Keene's Theatre and at Niblo's Garden the bills are unchanged. "The Macarthy, or Peep O'Day Boys," and the "Colleen Bawn" being still the attractions at these well-patronized establishments. At Mary Provost's Theatre Mr. J. Wilkes Booth will appear as "Hamlet;" at Barnum's Museum the great spectacle of "Sadak and Kalasrade," and at Hope Chapel the Whaling Voyage by Capt. Williams.

Messrs. Mason and Thomas will give their fifth Classical Soirée at Dodworth's Saloon on Tuesday (to-morrow) evening. The programme touches on almost all the schools of chamber music. It consists of four numbers: 1. Trio for piano, clarionette, and viola in E flat major, by Mozart. 2. Quartette Brilliant in E major, (opus 43,) by Spohr. 3. Grand Sonata in D minor, by Schumann. And 4. Quartette in F minor, (opus,) by Beethoven.

The second grand military concert of Helmsmuller's Twenty-second Regiment Band, took place Saturday evening, at the Academy of Music, and attracted a fine audience to that establishment. The instrumental pieces were received with great favor, and Miss Kellogg and Mr. S. C. Campbell, (the best baritone voice in the country, and a perfectly charming ballad singer,) made the vocal department thoroughly enjoyable.

The next of the Soirées Français will take place at Niblo's Saloon, on Tuesday (to-morrow) evening. "Le Bonhomme Jadis" and "Ah! J'ai Cassé la Tasse à Madame" will be played.

Mr. Gottschalk, assisted by Miss Carlotta Patti, (soprano,) Mr. George Simpson, (tenor,) Signor Morino, (baritone,) and Mr. Bergman, (conductor,) will give concerts in Buffalo to-night and to-morrow. The great Pianist has been eminently successful in his provincial tour.

One of the most pleasant concerts of the season, was given last week, by Mr. Gustavus Geary, the Irish vocalist, at Irving Hall. The programme was made up entirely of Irish compositions, and contained many charming and familiar *morceaux*, from Balfe, Wallace, Loder, Stevenson and others. Mr. Geary introduced a very pleasing piece from his own pen, called, "Oh! Ever thus from Childhood's Hour," which was warmly appreciated by the audience. The concert was a complete success.

Mr. R. J. De Cordova will deliver his humorous and highly entertaining lecture on Tuesday evening, at Clinton Hall.

Capt. Williams still continues to make whaling voyages at Hope Chapel nightly, carrying along with him delighted crowds. An important feature of the entertainment this week will be the presentation, Tuesday evening, of a sword to Capt. Henry Phelon, who has so long and so successfully wielded the harpoon. Capt. Phelon has been ordered by the Government to the command of the gunboat *Victoria*, and takes his leave at Hope Chapel on Tuesday evening, with a benefit. The sword will be presented by Capt. Williams.

Aid to the Contrabands.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Herald* and the *Express*, and a correspondent of the Times, having taken occasion, within a day or two, to attack the societies which have been formed to render aid to the colored people of the South, who have been abandoned by their masters on the approach of our armies, it is due to those societies, and to the public, that a statement should be made in refutation.

Hitherto, the action of those societies has been confined to Port Royal, in the County of Beaufort, S. C., where, according to the census of 1860, eighty-two per cent. of the population were slaves; where, according to the report of the Government Agent, there were, in February last, over 15,000, without employment or means of earning a livelihood; where Government is issuing to the negroes some 20,000 rations a day to keep them from starving; where their clothing was wearing out; where medical aid had been withdrawn and disease was spreading, and where prompt action was necessary in order to prevent greater suffering in the future, and, perhaps, disorder and insurrection.

Therefore three Societies have been founded—in Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia—to appeal to the humane for aid. Such appeal has been readily responded to, and the Societies have already sent out to Port Royal some sixty persons, and over one hundred cases or boxes of clothing, besides provisions and agricultural implements.

The object in view, and the mode of attaining it, are clearly expressed in the following extracts from the New-York Organization:

"I. They must be treated as freemen.

II. As such they must earn their livelihood, as we do, and not be dependent on charity.

III. Their labor must be performed under a well-organized superintendence.

IV. They will receive compensation for this labor in the shape of daily wages, reserving thereout a sufficient percentage to defray the cost of superintendence.

V. As soon as their labor shall be organized, they will be required to provide their own support.

VI. In the meanwhile, and until their earnings shall provide the means of their support, they will be aided with food, clothing and shelter, but such supplies shall be charged to them as advances, to be paid by the receiver, without interest.

VIII. Schools and churches shall be established among them, and the sick be cared for.

IX. No idlers shall be allowed among them, but all must work who can.

X. Each one shall be encouraged to raise on his own ground such articles of food as his family may require, and be so taught gardening as to raise quantities for the army and navy and other markets."

The persons who have been sent out were farmers, mechanics, physicians and teachers.

Their fitness has been determined by intelligent Committees, after very careful examination, and their motives and purposes in going have been much misunderstood by the newspapers referred to.

For instance, the *Express* says: "Abolitionists quartering upon the Treasury—The Rev. Mr. Pierce, who turned up here as a great 'Philanthropist,' 'Humanitarian,' &c., is turning out to be in Port Royal—what was suspected—one of those very Reverend gentlemen, whose talents not being able to command a good church at home, dive into 'Philanthropy' to live. He took out from here some fifty 'Philanthropists like himself—probably in like condition—and who find it more convenient to live on Uncle Sam than to live on hard work."

Now it happens that Mr. Pierce is a lawyer and not a clergyman, and leaves a good practice to devote himself to his task. He is in the pay of the Government.

It is true he took out with him 55 persons, and 17 have been sent since, but not one of those 72 people receive any kind of compensation or contribution from Government, *except a soldier's ration a day*. The value of that ration (20 cents) is the extent of their imputed "living on Uncle Sam." Many of them have gone without any additional compensation whatever, and several [illegible] to eke out their [illegible]. There are some to whom a larger [illegible] the peculiar value of their services. [illegible] all compensation beyond the rations is paid by the societies who send them, and not by the Government.

The *Herald*, in its attack, imputes our movement to abolition proclivities and an intention to stir up an insurrectionary spirit, &c.

A fouler libel on the intention of respectable citizens could scarcely be uttered. Our object is defined in our organization. It is, "with the cooperation of the National Government, so far as attainable, the relief and improvement of the freedmen of the colored race; to teach them civilization and Christianity; to imbue them with notions of order, industry, economy and self-reliance, and to elevate them in the scale of humanity, by inspiring them with self-respect."

And accordingly our employes have been set to work at Port Royal and its vicinity, honestly to carry out those purposes. Our men (except the physicians, who have enough to do in their calling) are engaged in overseeing the labor of the colored males, and so guiding it as to enable them to be industrious and to earn their own living.

And one fact stated by our Local Agent in his "second report" shows how important is the work we have entered upon; it is this, that in the families of the negroes whose labor our fifty men are overseeing, there are over two thousand children.

We have sent out now employes enough to provide for about 5,000 out of the 15,000 or 20,000 deserted slaves. Our work has only begun. In order to continue it, the three societies in Boston, in New-York, and in Philadelphia, have met lately by their delegates and formed a union, appointing a joint Executive Committee, and a joint General Agent.

The Executive Committee consists of Edward Atkinson, of Boston; Philip Physick Randolph, of Philadelphia, and myself in New-York.

The General Agent is a gentleman who will inspire universal confidence, if he will accept our appointment.

The imputation of the Times' correspondent is, that the Government will lose money by its mode of doing this business, and that it would be far better to lease the lands to tenants who would cultivate them on their own account.

That idea has been considered and there are serious objections to it. Those objections are thus stated in my report to our Association of my interview with the Secretary of the Treasury.

"As to the 9th inquiry, which related to renting the lands, he said that could not be done, partly because the lands, belonging to individuals, he had no right to let them, and partly because, however careful might be our selection of tenants, the uncertainty of their tenure and their necessary outlay, would make it for their interest to conduct their operations more with reference to their own profit than the welfare of these people, whence much oppression might flow."

It was, therefore, inevitable that, until Congress should pass some law on the subject, these people must be left entirely unregulated, or private individuals must undertake the task of directing their labor, and afford them the intelligent direction which the flight of their masters had withdrawn from them. This the Government could not do, and that is precisely the task which our three Societies have undertaken, until Congress shall adopt some general plan.

And now I beg to add to what I have thus said, in defence of our Societies, that the work before us is one of great interest, and calls for the aid of all the humane, unless we wish to see realized the hope that we are afraid some entertain, that the condition of the negro may be made worse by his emancipation than it was when he was held in bondage.

J. W. EDMONDS,
Pres. Nat. Freedman's R. Association.

New-York, Friday, March 21, 1862.

A Card.

Having given up our store and being about to remove, and also to relinquish the Gentlemens' Furnishing part of our business, we would call the attention of the public to the stock, which for the excellent quality of the goods, has never been surpassed.

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DIED.

Anderson.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 23, Abel T. Anderson, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Trinity Chapel, on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 3 P. M.

Baker.—In Nassau, N. P., on Saturday, March 1, of consumption, Wm. B. Baker, formerly of this City, aged 30 years.

His remains were interred at Nassau.

Brooks.—In Hudson, on Friday, March 21, suddenly, Cornelia Brooks, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Brooks, merchant, of this City.

Bockover.—In Sing Sing, suddenly, at the residence of her son-in-law, David Ludlam, Jr., Nancy Bockover, in the 69th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, W. M. Kirk, No. 168 East 15th-st., New-York City.

Hemphill.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 20, after a lingering illness, Alexander Hemphill, aged 45 years.

His relatives and friends, also the members of Chelsea Lodge No. 84 I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the M. E. Church, corner of Bedford and Morton sts., this day, (Monday,) March 24, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

Henshaw.—On Sunday, March 23, suddenly, Charles M. Henshaw, youngest son of Samuel W. and Mary Henshaw, aged 6 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Monday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., for interment.

Levy.—In this City, on Saturday, March 22, at his residence, No. 107 St. Mark's-place, Commodore Uriah P. Levy, U. S. Navy.

The friends of the deceased, and of his family, officers of the army and navy, the members of the Historical Society, the members of the Society Library, the members of the Dramatic Fund Association, and the members of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock precisely.

McClellan.—On Sunday, March 23, Emily, youngest daughter of the late Samuel McClellan, M. D., of Philadelphia, aged 13 years, 4 months and 10 days.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

Reins.—In West Farms, Westchester County, on Sunday morning, March 23, Mr. David H. Reins, printer, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Holy Martyrs, (Rev. Mr. Millett's,) in Forsyth-st., near Canal, on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Reins was one of the founders of the New-York Typographical Society, the members of which, and also the Veterans of 1812, are requested to be present at the funeral, without further invitation.

Taber.—In Roslyn, L. I., on Friday, March 21, Thomas Taber, formerly a resident of Dutchess County, in the 77th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the Friends' Meeting-house, in Westbury, on Monday, the 24th inst., at 11 A. M.

Wright.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 22, Amelia, wife of Charles H. Wright, aged 26 years, 6 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, James Johnson, No. 208 High-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 137.—March 22, 1862.
36, 14, 41, 73, 47, 33, 66, 69, 39, 68, 71, 8.
Kentucky, Class 138.—March 22, 1862.
66, 28, 63, 37, 8, 15, 1, 73, 61, 49, 48, 52, 4.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
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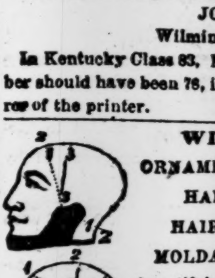
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 85.—March 22, 1862.
33, 43, 54, 73, 31, 13, 1, 64, 20, 25, 38, 28.
Delaware State Lottery, Class 180.—March 22, 1862.
8, 74, 32, 42, 16, 65, 26, 64, 13, 6, 73, 18, 69.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

In Kentucky Class 83, March 21, the first drawn number should have been 76, instead of 71, which was an error of the printer.



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THE
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FOR
APRIL, 1862,
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The April number is now ready, with the following list of contents:

MESSAGE OF JEFF DAVIS IN SECRET SESSION, conjecturally reported by Hosea Biglow. A new Biglow paper. The fourth of the series—By James Russell Lowell.
AMERICAN CIVILIZATION—By Ralph Waldo Emerson.
MOUNTAIN PICTURES—By John G. Whittier.
THE GERMAN BURNS—By Bayard Taylor.
LETTER TO A YOUNG CONTRIBUTOR—By Thomas W. Higginson.
METHODS OF STUDY IN NATURAL HISTORY. Fourth paper—By Professor Louis Agassiz.
THEN AND NOW IN THE OLD DOMINION—By M. D. Conway.
WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THEM?—By Walter Mitchell. A solution of the Southern problem.
ARTHUR HUGH CLOUGH—By Charles Eliot Norton.
INDIVIDUALITY—By David A. Wasson.
JOHN LAMAR—By the author of "A Story of To-Day."
EXODUS—By Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney.
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Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

FOR SALE, COMPLETE, THE FIRST FOUR years of the New York *Evening Times*, bound. Address W. G., Box No. 130, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—UNBOUND, A COMPLETE FILE OF the NEW-YORK TIMES, from 1st of June, 1859, to the present time. Address W. H., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED
F. Y. S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
WARRANTED
TO FIT.
Send for a
Circular.
BALLOU BROS.,
No. 409 Broadway,
New-York.

24 JOHN-STREET. 24
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, LANTERNS,
FOR
PUBLIC, PRIVATE,
AND
THEATRICAL ILLUMINATIONS,
Manufactured, and always on hand,
AT VERY SHORT NOTICE,
AT
HADFIELD'S FIREWORK AGENCY,
No. 24 John-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st.
GEORGE PARSONS, Agent.

S. T.—1860—X.
DRAKE'S
PLANTATION BITTERS
Cures Indigestion and Dyspepsia, gives tone to the stomach and strengthens the system. It is very agreeable to take, and never fails to benefit. Sold everywhere. Depot, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

A WORD TO HORSE OWNERS.
If you want a fine, glossy coat, and your horses in condition, use TOBIAS' DERBY CONDITION POWDERS; cures Coughs, Colds, Distemper, Hide Bound, Worms, Loss of Appetite, &c. Perfectly harmless. Price 25c. a box. Office, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.—A certain cure for pains in limbs and back, sore throats, croup, rheumatism, colic, &c. A perfect family medicine, and never fails. Read! Read!! Read!!!

Livonia, Wayne Co. Mich., June 16, 1859.

This is to certify that my wife was taken with Quinsey Sore Throat; it commenced to swell, and was so sore that she could not swallow, and coughed violently. I used your Liniment, and made a perfect cure in one week. I firmly believe that but for the Liniment she would have lost her life.
JOHN H. HARLAN.

Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Office, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

359 WINDOW SHADES. 359
SPRING STYLES, 1862. BROADWAY.
FOR DWELLINGS,
STORE WINDOWS AND SKYLIGHTS,
MANUFACTURED BY G. L. & J. B. KELTY.
359 LACE CURTAINS. 359
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACE.
All kinds of TRIMMINGS,
At KELTY'S, 359 Broadway.

C. TAYLOR, No. 713 Broadway, first corner below New-York Hotel, Will open on Monday, the 17th inst., a large and attractive stock of
LONDON AND PARIS NOVELTIES,
in the way of
SILK SCARFS, TIES, SUSPENDERS,
BORDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
KID, CASTOR AND CALF GLOVES,
FRENCH SHIRT FRONTS,
ENGLISH COLLARS,
COLORED FRENCH SHIRTINGS,
SILK UMBRELLAS,
SMOKING JACKETS,
SPRING HALF HOSE,
SILK AND GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS
AND
DRAWERS.

AT KINZEY'S.
OPENING SPRING GOODS
FROM AUCTION.
COLLARS, SETS, BANDS.
Opening, New Style Collars 25c., 38c., 50c., 75c.
Opening, Silk Lace Veils, 25c., 38c., 50c., 75c.
Opening, Worked Bands, 15c., 25c., 31c., 38c.
Opening, Lot Worked Caps, 10c., 12c.
OPENING MEDALLION COLLARS.
OPENING EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.
BARGAINS IN HANDKERCHIEFS.
Opening, Linen Handkerchiefs, 5c., 7c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
Opening, Gents' Linen, Hemmed, 18c., 25c., 31c.
Opening, Gents' Colored, Bordered, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c.
Opening, Gents' All Linen, Colored Bordered, 12½c.
Opening, Linen Hemstitch, 10c., 15c., 18c., 20c.
Opening, Linen Hemstitch, Corded, 25c., 31c.
Opening, Ladies' Grass Linen at 18c.
Opening, Ladies' French Lawn, 8c., 10c.
OPENING SPRING RIBBONS.
OPENING SPRING RIBBONS.
OPENING SPRING TRIMMINGS.
OPENING SPRING FLOWERS.
OPENING STRAW BONNETS.
OPENING STRAW BONNETS.
1,500 best Spring Bonnet Frames, 12½c.
1,500 best Spring Bonnet Frames, 12½c.
Gents' Shirt Bosoms, 6c., 8c., 10c.
Gents' Shirt Bosoms, 15c., 18c., 25c.
Gents' Shirt Bosoms, 31c., 37c., 50c.
BARGAINS IN HOSIERY.
Opening, Ladies' Spring Hosiery, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
Opening, Ladies' Spring Hosiery, 15c., 18c., 20c., 25c.
Opening, Misses' Spring Hosiery, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
Opening, Gents' Spring Hosiery, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c.
BARGAINS IN GLOVES.
Best Quality Kids, slightly spotted, 25c.
Opening, Lisle Gloves and Gauntlets, 10c., 12c., 15c., 18c., 25c.
Best Pins, 3c. paper.
Best Needles, 3c. paper.
Lubin's Extracts, 25c.
PORT-MONNAIES, BAGS, FANCY ARTICLES.
OPENING, STRAW BONNETS, RIBBONS,
FLOWERS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, TARLETONS.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE CHEAP.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

ROBES AND SHAWLS TO MATCH.
DRESS AND SHAWL FOR $3 50.
FLOUNCED ROBES, without Shawl, $4, worth $9.
CHENE SILKS,
At 88 cents and $1, worth $1 50 and $1 75.
FOULARD SILK, at 50 cents.
BLACK SILK, GROS D'ATHENS, GROS GRAIN AND TAFFETAS,
25 per cent. under regular prices,
Will be opened Monday at LEGRAIN'S,
No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place,
And as Novelties,
RICH LACE SETS, NEW MODELS FROM PARIS.
Black Thread Lace Veils, from $2 50.
Ladies' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs at $1 50 the doz., really worth $2 50.
LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO HOUSE-KEEPERS.
4-4 Irish Shirting Linens, 18¾c.—value 25c.
4-4 Irish Shirting Linens, 22c.—value 30c.
4-4 Irish Shirting Linens, 25c.—value 35c.
8-4 Linen Sheetings, 50c.—value 60c.
9-4 and 10-4 Linen Sheetings, 55c.—value 65c. and 70c.
11-4 and 12-4 Linen Sheetings, 62½c. and 75c.—value 75c. and $1.
Damask Napkins, $1 25 per dozen, and upward.
Superfine English and American Long Cloths at 12½c.—old prices.
French Madapolanes at 18c. per yard—value 22c.
Also—Plain, Checked and Striped Cambrics, Jaconets, Lawns, Organdies, Nainsooks, Toilet Quilts, &c., at equally low prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

LINEN GOODS
AT
RETAIL.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
Will continue to sell, through this week, the balance of the
BANKRUPT STOCK
they have been offering so very low for the past two weeks, and which consists of the following articles:
Linen Sheetings from 50c. to $1 25.
Shirting Linens from 25c. to $1.
Pillow Linens from 30c. to 75c.
Towels, per dozen, $1 25 to $5.
Table Linen, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Doylies, Towelings, Quilts, &c., &c.
PATON & CO.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS, BARGAINS,
IN WET AND DAMAGED GOODS.
WET BLACK SILKS,
WET CURTAINS,
WET ENGLISH HOSIERY,
WET LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
WET BALMORAL SKIRTS,
WET CALICOES and DRESS GOODS.
We have received all the above goods from auction, sold on account of the Insurance Companies, and are decided bargains. We invite particular attention to our WET BLACK SILKS.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

INDIA SHAWLS.
J. RUSSELL, (formerly of Calcutta, India,) has now on hand some really good bargains in blue and red square shawls, from $125 to $150. Also,
LONG INDIA SHAWLS, made into square.
SQUARE INDIA SHAWLS, made into long.
INDIA EMBROIDERED FRINGES FOR SHAWLS.
INDIA SHAWLS EXCHANGED.
INDIA SHAWLS CLEANED.
At No. 232 Wooster-st.,
Second door below Amity-st.

AT NOS. 108 AND 110 SIXTH-AVENUE,
NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS,
FROM AUCTION,
At prices to suit the times,
And cheaper than any ordinary store in the City;
The variety complete;
The stock large.
An inspection is invited, and will prove satisfactory.
C. G. HOOK,
Opposite Jefferson Market.

HOSIERY
AT WHOLESALE
in every variety,
AND AT POPULAR PRICES.
ALSO,
"ALEXANDRE'S"
CELEBRATED KID AND TAFFETA GLOVES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

A CARD.
WM. JACKSON, No. 551 BROADWAY, calls especial attention to his general stock of FAMILY MOURNING GOODS, being, without exception, the largest and most desirable and cheapest ever offered at retail.
N. B.—Some splendid bargains in black silks. Observe, W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

E. WILLIAMS & CO., LATE P. ROBERTS,
No. 429 Broadway,
Will open on Monday, March 24,
Black Thread Lace Veils, from $2 50 and upwards.
Grenadine and Pusher Lace Veils, entirely new styles.
Guipure, Thread and French Laces and Flouncings.
Mohair Lace Shawls; also, Coiffures and Barbes.

SPRING CLOTHING
AT WHOLESALE.
I have now in store a large stock of new made goods for men and boys' wear, to which I would invite the special attention of cash buyers.
N. A. KNAPP,
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

E. WILLIAMS & CO., LATE P. ROBERTS
No. 429 Broadway,
Will open on Monday, March 24,
Real Point Lace Collars and Sets, (small sizes.)
Valenciennes Laces, Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.

DRY GOODS.
Balmoral Skirts, Bombazines, White Muslins and Silk Sun Umbrellas retailed the coming week at wholesale prices. FOSTER BROS., No. 272 Bleecker-st.

MOURNING GOODS.
A New and Choice Assortment,
At Attractive Prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

NEW-YORK MOURNING STORE,
NO. 623 BROADWAY.
JUST RECEIVED,
All the latest novelties for Spring wear,
MANTILLAS,
HATS, &c.
M. & A. MYERS & CO.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12 1-2 CENTS Stocking Yarn, 75 cents; nice fitting Corsets, 75 cents Skirts, 50 cents, best steel; ladies' Under-garments Combs, Brushes, fancy goods and small wares. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, English and German Hosiery, Werley's Paris Corsets, cheap, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

NEW DRESS GOODS, NEW PRINTS, NEW Cloaks, new Shawls, new Carpets, new Oil Cloths, new Window Shades, and $30,000 worth of Domestic Cotton Goods, bought for cash before the great advance.
GEORGE KEYES, No. 343 8th-av.

FOR SALE IN YONKERS.—A GOOD STOCK of Domestic Dry Goods will be sold low. Store to rent. It is situated in the centre of the village. Business established 13 years. Inquire of A. B. HOYT, Yonkers.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING FROM AUCTION.
500 dozen HUCK TOWELS, 9s.
1,000 dozen LACE TIDIES, from 1s. to 3s.
500 pairs NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, from 8s. to $5 a pair.
300 pairs EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS, from $3 to $10 a pair.
100 pairs NOTTINGHAM LACE, for CURTAINS, 1½ and 2 yards wide, from 1s. 6d. to 4s. a yard.
200 pairs DRAPERY MUSLINS, very low.
Full line Swiss, Book and Jaconet Muslins, Brilliants, India Twills, Tarletans, Linens, Linen Lawns and Cambrics, Linen Bosoms, Check Cambrics, Nainsooks, Bishop Lawns, Victoria Lawns, Linen Doulas, Napkins, Linen Table Covers, and Linen Damasks, &c.

1,000 dozen LADIES' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, best in the City, for 1s. each.
LADIES' HEM STITCH LINEN HANDKERCHIFS, 16 cts., 1s. 6d., 20 cts., 22 cts., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s., &c.
Cheap lot VESTIBULE LACES, from 2s. to 8s. a yard.

1,000 NEEDLEWORK BREAKFAST CAPS, from Auction, from 2s. to 8s.
2,000 SCOTCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS, from 6 cts. to 20s.
1,000 FRENCH CAMBRIC BREAKFAST SETS, from 4s. to 12s.; very cheap.

FROM AUCTION.
FULL LINE NEEDLEWORK BANDS, NEEDLEWORK TRIMMINGS, &c.; very fine goods, at very low prices.
REAL and IMITATION LACES, in great variety; REAL and IMITATION VEILS, BARBES, COIFFURES, &c.

FROM AUCTION.
A line of VEIL BAREGES, VERY CHEAP.
Full line of COLORS in GRENADINES and GRENADINE VEILS.

FROM AUCTION.
1,000 dozen REGULAR MADE LADIES' COTTON HOSE, 2s.—usual price, 3s. a pair.
Full stock LADIES', MISSES' and GENTS' MERINO UNDER WEAR, HOSIERY, &c.

BEST STYLES LADIES' MADE UP UNDER CLOTHING; BEST MAKES HOOP-SKIRTS, CORSETS, &c.

NEW STYLES SPRING HAT RIBBONS,
In great variety.

EVERY WIDTH, QUALITY and SHADE of PLAIN HAT-RIBBON and TRIMMING, in great variety, at very low prices.
FULL STOCK OF PLAIN AND FANCY STRAWS, FROM BEST MANUFACTURERS.
EVERY VARIETY OF REAL FRENCH FLOWERS, RUCHES, HEAD-DRESSES, &c.

BEST QUALITY LADIES' KID GLOVES IN THE CITY, at 63 cts. a pair.
BEST STOCK OF FINE FLANNELS IN THE CITY.
R. H. MACY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

LADIES' SPRING HOSIERY.
ENGLISH COTTON, THREAD
AND
SILK HOSE.
Misses' SILK AND COTTON HOSE (all sizes.)
Boys' ENGLISH HALF HOSE.
Ladies' SPRING UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS.
Misses' SPRING UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS.
Boys' SPRING UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS.
KID, SILK and LISLE GLOVES.
Boys' SHIRTS, COLLARS
AND
SUSPENDERS.
My stock of English Hosiery is from the best makers, and will give entire satisfaction, both as to fit and service.
C. TAYLOR,
No. 713 Broadway,
First corner below New-York Hotel.

SHIRTS AND COLLARS
MADE TO ORDER.
ENTIRE SATISFACTION WARRANTED,
Both as to fit and workmanship.
C. TAYLOR,
No. 713 Broadway,
First corner below New-York Hotel.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS,
No. 463 SIXTH-AVENUE, corner 28th-st.,
Will open,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 24,
AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF GOODS,
ADAPTED FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.
MILLINERY,
In all its branches, at wholesale and retail.
We have a beautiful assortment of
LADIES' STRAW AND SILK HATS,
Which we offer to our customers, feeling confident the styles are second to none in this City.
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, RUCHES, HAT-FRAMES, BONNET SILKS, LINING SILKS, &c., &c.,
Purchased at the large Auction Houses for Cash, we do sell, wholesale and retail, at reasonable prices.
DRESSMAKERS supplied at the very lowest wholesale prices.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, in rich styles.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
A splendid variety.
WHITE GOODS, DOMESTICS, &c.,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
In great variety,
At No. 463 SIXTH-AVENUE, corner 28th-st.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 BOWERY, near Houston-st.,
Will offer this week, at a great Reduction in Prices,
THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF HIS STOCK
of cloaks, shawls, dress goods, silks, linens, damasks, curtains, blankets quilts, flannels, shirtings, sheetings, towels, ticks, hosiery, embroideries, gloves, &c., &c.,
DAMAGED BY THE LATE FIRE.
An opportunity like the present is rarely offered to housekeepers to purchase every article of dry goods they want at a positive reduction.
Store open from 10 o'clock A. M., to 7 o'clock P. M.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 BOWERY, near Houston-st.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
have just received from auction
PRINTED ALL WOOL FRENCH DE LAINES,
fine quality, at 2s. 6d. and 3s.
FRENCH LAWNS AND ORGANDIES, 1s. 6d and 2s.
Also, per steamer Africa,
SEVERAL CASES OF 4-4 FRENCH PRINTS,
new designs,
SILK MOHAIRS, POILE DE CHEVRES, &c.,
in great variety,
STRIPED BROCHE SHAWLS
OF LATEST PARIS STYLES.
Also just in,
a full assortment of the
BEST JOURVIN'S KID GLOVES.
No. 447 Broadway, near Grand-street.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SQUARE AND LONG SHAWLS,
Striped and Plain Centres,
SCARFS, &c.,
Purchased at the last India sale in London—received per last steamer.
Will be offered on Monday, March 24.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

E. WILLIAMS & CO., LATE P. ROBERTS,
No. 429 Broadway,
Will open on Monday, March 24,
1,500 Breakfast and Traveling Collars and Sets.
4,500 French and Scotch Collars and Sets, (small sizes.)

E. WILLIAMS & CO., LATE P. ROBERTS,
No. 429 Broadway,
Will open on Monday, March 24,
Embroidered Edgings, Insertions, Bands and Flouncings.
Infants' Robes, Waists, Capes and Caps.

MILLINERY.

A CARD FROM M. T. HIGGINS.
TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
Our grand semi-annual opening of Spring and Summer Millinery will take place on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., when we shall exhibit an unusually large assortment of the latest Paris styles of silk and straw bonnets, caps and head-dresses, and all other goods appertaining to the millinery trade.
We call special attention of our customers to this opening.
M. T. HIGGINS,
No. 126 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

MRS. A. H. MARCY WOULD MOST RESPECTFULLY inform her patrons, and others wishing to purchase, that she is now
PREPARED TO OFFER FOR YOUR SELECTION
A LARGE AND RICH STOCK
OF THE
NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES OF SPRING MILLINERY.
A call is most respectfully solicited.
Mrs. A. H. MARCY, No. 689 Broadway.

SPRING MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, No. 125 Bleecker-st., respectfully announces that her regular Semi-Annual Opening of Paris Spring and Summer Millinery, will take place on Thursday next, March 27. No. 125 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

CARTES DE VISITE PORTRAITS
FROM LIFE.
Having enlarged our premises, we are enabled to execute all orders for "Cartes de Visite," Portraits.
The style of our Pictures is equal to any produced by the best Photographers of Paris.
PRICE.
New style (ovals)..........$2 per dozen
Vignettes..........3 per dozen
Entrance to the Gallery through the Bookstore.
Orders for Pictures are to be obtained at the Photographic Album Counter.
Pictures taken in all weathers.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
We publish
A VERY LARGE VARIETY OF ALBUMS,
in every style of binding,
and
At Prices Suited to the Means of All.
We import
THE FRENCH PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM,
bound in
Superb Velvet and Ornamental Morocco Bindings.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS FURNISHED mansion of the subscriber, on the north shore of Staten Island, between the Snug Harbor and Factoryville landings. The house is unsurpassed for family convenience, having gas fixtures throughout, and hot and cold spring water on every story; also bathing-room, laundry, with the usual fixtures, conservatory and furnaces. The grounds are handsomely laid out with large and commodious gardens, together with stable and other buildings. The shore in front offers every facility for boating. The situation cannot be excelled in the neighborhood for salubrity and beauty.

Also, two brick cottages on Castleton-av.; one with furniture if desired, and a small furnished house. Rent $400. For terms, apply to
EDWARD BEMENT, No. 40 Exchange-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON FIFTH-AV. TO LET OR LEASE.—To let for one or more years, the 4-story, English-basement house, completely in order and tastefully furnished, to a private family only. Rent, $2,250 per annum for this year.

Also, to rent, the mansion-house, out-buildings and 10 acres of a fine place, at Islip, L. I., with privilege of trout-fishing in all the streams, and shooting over 5,000 acres of an old estate. Rent, $1,000 per annum. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank, No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—At Riverdale on the Hudson, half an hour's ride from 31st-st. dépôt; the house contains nine rooms, with three acres of land, well stocked with fruit trees, with fine vegetable garden and lawn. For beauty of scenery and health, not surpassed. For terms, &c., apply at the office of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, No. 104 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET ON LONG ISLAND.—The subscriber will let his furnished cottage at South Oyster Bay, L. I., with barn, ice-house, &c. For further particulars inquire of EDWARD FLOYD JONES, No. 26 Chambers-st., New-York, or of the subscriber at South Oyster Bay.
D. R. FLOYD JONES.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN RYE, Westchester County, 1½ miles from dépôt. The house is large and convenient, with good garden and plenty of fruit; carriage-house, stables, &c., all in good order. Location perfectly healthy and neighborhood first-rate. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st., or to JOSEPH C. PURDY, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A BEAUTIFUL country residence in Fishkill, one mile from river and New-Hamburg Station. The house contains eleven rooms, and is surrounded by ample shade, space, fruit and forest trees: no river view, but fine inland scenery. Rent, from June 20 to Sept. 10, $200. For particulars, address E. P. ACKERMAN, Hughsonville, N. Y.

TO LET FURNISHED—AT CASTLETON, Staten Island, a cottage, beautifully situated on the shore, within ten minutes' walk of the steamboat landing. Good garden, stables, coach-house, &c. Apply to
WETHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO.,
Post's Buildings, Hanover-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY MANSION and grounds for the Summer, at Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., 15 minutes' drive to the railroad station, with carriage-house, ice-house, large garden, abundance of fruit, &c. Apply to B. COLLINS, Esq., No. 76 Wall-st., or to J. E. ZIMMERMAN, Esq., 47 Exchange-place.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, FOR SIX MONTHS, a furnished house, with about one acre in garden and lawn, carriage house, pleasant location, near the dépôt. Also, several houses to let for the year at a low rent. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON WASHINGTON-place, near Broadway, for 12 months. House 33 feet wide. To a private family only.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH THREE acres of ground, at Orange, N. J. Apply at No. 83 Duane-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.: 3-story, high-stoop. Rent $75 a month. Unfurnished, $800 a year.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE FOR a family of four persons, at a convenient distance from the City; location must be healthy, (Staten Island excepted,) or board in a small family near the City. Address H. F., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A ROOM BETWEEN BROADWAY and 6th-av. and 8th and 14th sts., to be occupied by a small school, four hours daily. Terms moderate; references exchanged. Address TEACHER, Burnton's bookstore, No. 49 6th-av.

HOUSE AND STABLE WANTED—IN THE vicinity of 5th-av., for a family of four adults. Address, stating lowest rent, exact location and at what hour the house may be seen, Mr. S., Box No. 3,674 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT, IN a very small, unobtrusive family, to let, with board, to an invalid, or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 29th-st., New-York.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely furnished second floor, separately or together, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Dinner at six. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A MERCHANT residing in a central part of the City, having more room than he requires for his own family, would take a gentleman and wife (without children) to board from the 1st of May. The house is a modern brown-stone front, and the apartments are highly desirable. Parties would find this a pleasant and comfortable home. Best of references given and required. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 4,600 Post-office.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TWO LADIES of respectability and refinement, about taking a commodious house, pleasantly situated in South Brooklyn, convenient to churches, can accommodate ten or twelve first-class boarders. Families or parties applying immediately can secure choice apartments, with all the comforts and privileges of a home. For particulars address Box No. 848.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—IS WANTED BY A gentleman, wife, child and servant in a private family; will furnish for themselves; house must have the modern improvements: two rooms required; a widow's family preferred. Address HOOD, Box No. 122 *Times* Office, giving terms.

NOW VACANT—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, all fronting on 5th-av., consisting of parlor, dining-room, and from two to three bedrooms; also rooms for single gentlemen, on reasonable terms, in the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st. Private table if desired.

BOARD WANTED—IN CITY OR COUNTRY. If City, for gentleman, wife and two children; will furnish their own rooms; family must not take boarders; up town preferred. If country, for lady and boy 6 years old, with gentleman on Sunday: state particulars and price. Address PRENTICE, 144 Broadway, store floor.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, and daughter, (aged four years,) in a private family, in the upper part of the City. References given and required. Address, stating terms, &c., TROWBRIDGE, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS.—A SMALL family, permanently located, 29th-st., near Broadway, would rent, with board, four pleasant rooms, second story, to a family of three adults, from April 1. Price $20 per week. Persons who respect the Sabbath preferred. Address Box No. 2,607 Post-office.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, who lease a first-class house in 11th-st., near 5th-av., wish to rent a few rooms to gentlemen, with or without breakfast; the rooms are large and handsome, and will be let reasonably, either singly or in suites; references exchanged. Address D. P., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD—(LATE dinner) can be obtained in a social private family, by applying at No 51 Sands-st., Brooklyn, in the immediate vicinity of three ferries; gas and bath in the house; terms moderate; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—WITH or without board, in a private family; house contains all the improvements; is pleasantly situated, in 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; references given and required. Address J. M., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—ROOM AND bedroom for one or two single men, in a private house, with water and gas. No. 23 Amity-place, in Laurens, near Bleecker-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TO A FAMILY GIVING up housekeeping, or desirous to pass the Summer in the country, large, airy rooms, with first-class table, are offered at a fair rate, in a pleasantly located house on the Hudson; two minutes' walk from railway dépôt and steamboat landing; distance from the City one hour by railway. Address GREENBURG HOUSE, Dobb's Ferry, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A GENTEEL family, consisting of five adults, is desirous of procuring country board within 50 miles of New-York, and of easy access. They cannot afford to pay high board, consequently do not expect any luxuries, but want plain wholesome fare. Address M., Box No. 34 Fordham, N. Y., Post-office.

HOTELS.

NAPIER HOUSE—CORNER 14TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV.—Furnished rooms to rent, in suites and single; meals at table d'hote or in café; house newly papered, painted and furnished; accommodations unsurpassed, and terms reasonable.

ASHLAND HOUSE—NOS. 307 AND 309 4TH-AV., between 23d and 24th sts. Very desirable rooms to let—with or without board—at moderate prices. Transient patronage solicited. Terms $1 25 per day.

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(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
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PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
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PRINTING—FROM A CARD TO A NEWSPAPER—At prices lower than ordinary rates.
NICHOLSON, No. 104 William-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 88 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

A SPLENDID CHATEAU,
IN SAXONY, GERMANY, FURNISHED.
RENT, £300 PER ANNUM.
A chateau, with gardens and grounds, containing 37 large and 10 small rooms, ballroom, garden pavilion, coach houses, stables, &c., situated within half an hour's drive from Dresden, the capital of Saxony, ten minutes' drive from the station of the Bohemian Railroad, in the most lovely scenery; good trout-fishing, and shooting near; every facility for education; good provisions in the village. For further particulars apply to the owner, J. G. A. P., Post-office, Dresden, Germany.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses AT REDUCED RENTS.
No. 289 2d-av., 4-story, English basement.
No. 146 East 13th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, English basement.
No. 152 East 13th-st., 4-story, brown-stone.
No. 291 2d-av., 4-story, English basement.
No. 176 East 15th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 137 East 19th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 162 East 13th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st., 3-story and attic.
No. 148 East 13th-st., 4-story, high stoop.
No. 210½ East 20th-st., 3-story, English basement.
No. 14 Livingston-place, brown-stone, 4-story, English basement, opposite Stuyvesant-square.
No. 48 Clinton-place, between 5th-av. and University-place.
No. 195 East 20th-st., 3-story, English basement.
No. 205 East 18th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 69 West 26th-st., brown-stone, high stoop.
No. 83 West 45th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. [illegible] East 10th-st.

TO LET—THE MAGNIFICENT STORE, NO. 872 Broadway, adjoining the main entrance of the Lafarge House; size of store about 25x45 feet, with two splendid show windows attached; one of the best locations on Broadway, and suitable for a jewelry, or gentleman's furnishing store, or any other genteel business; will be let at a reasonable rent if called for immediately. For further particulars apply at No. 421½ Broadway, or No. 101 East 13th-st.

A NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE TO RENT FOR $650—No 80 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; all conveniences, furnace, hot and cold water throughout, wash tubs, range, bath, &c.; dumb waiter from kitchen to drying-room on top floor; a very nice house for a small family. May be seen from 2 to 4. For card to see the house apply to JOHN FOLEY No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington-av., corner of 27th-st.

TO LET—TWO NEW MARBLE STORES, FIVE-story, basements and under-cellars, hoist-ways and falls, Nos. 129 and 131 Grand-st., near Broadway, opposite Brooks' tailoring establishment, Broadway and Grand-st.; will be let, a store and basement, or whole building, reasonable to a good tenant. Apply to
HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO RENT—THE THREE STORY AND BASEment brick house No. 14 Warren-place, (Charles-st.,) near Greenwich-av. Has all the modern improvements; is three rooms deep on each floor; house 20x54 feet, and well calculated for one large or two small families. For further particulars, or for permission to examine, apply to MOSES DeVOE, No. 10 Jefferson Market.

TO LET—THE NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT dwelling-house, No. 55 West 47th-st., corner of 6th-av., containing all the modern improvements; well adapted for a physician or private family; will be rented on reasonable terms, to a respectable tenant, with carpets, gas fixtures, or furniture, or without either, as may best suit the applicant. Inquire on the premises.

A NICE HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED, OR unfurnished, No. 88 Lexington-av., three-story and basement, high-stoop, neatly painted and furnished; all improvements, and in perfect order, to a desirable tenant. The rent will be placed at a low figure. For card to see the house during the day, apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington, after 6 P. M.

TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story brick dwelling house No. 35 South 9th-st., and lot in the immediate rear on South 10th-st., with stable thereon; location very fine, between 2d and 3d sts., and convenient to the ferry. To any one desiring to purchase, this property will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to R. BERRY, Tradesmen's Bank.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF BUILDING NO. 45 Leonard-st., together with engine, boiler and machinery complete, for box manufacturing or almost any other mechanical purposes. Machinery all new. Inquire of TAYLOR & WILSON, corner Reade and Hudson sts., or at No. 224 West 37th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO LOTS NOS. 276 and 277 West-st., about 130 feet deep, with water front opposite the same, between Desbrosses and Watts sts.; a good location for any kind of manufacturing or mechanical business, or for storehouses. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 37 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. The house is in excellent repair, has gas and water on every floor, and set tubs in the kitchen. Rent $800 per annum, or $950 partly furnished. Apply to B. F. BUTLER, No. 45 Exchange-place.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A SMALL FIRST-CLASS THREE-story and basement brick house, No. 43 6th-st.; also, the whole or part of the three-story and basement brick house No. 108 5th-st.; also, the four-story brown-stone front house No. 8, opposite Stuyvesant-park. For particulars, inquire at No. 43 2d-av.

COAL-YARD TO LEASE—CORNER JANE and West sts., 88x225 feet, long established, properly fitted up, and doing a large business; it is also well adapted for a lumber-yard, or for any purpose requiring vacant ground. Apply to HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre sts.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BROWN STONE four-story, full-sized house, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) near 2d-av.; will be offered to a good tenant at reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET—SUITES OF ROOMS—TWO ROOMS, two bedrooms, pantries and cellar privilege, with Croton water separate for each family; none but small, genteel families need apply; situate in 21st and 23d sts., near 2d-av. Apply to H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 137 West 37th-st., in complete order. Also, the houses No. 35 West 41st-st. and No. 70 West 27th-st., in good order, and have all the modern improvements. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 10 Wall-st.

TO CABINET MAKERS AND FURNITURE DEALERS.—TO LET—The old established cabinet warehouse of the late William Palmer, No. 70 East Broadway—the store and second floor, with privilege in the cellar. Possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE FACTORY AT YONKERS, N. Y., formerly occupied by Robert Grant, deceased, as a wool-pulling and leather manufactory. Apply to W. C. WARING or JACOB READ, Yonkers, or H. FOULKE, No. 65 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO LET.—THE FOUR-STORY, BROWN-STONE front house, No. 100 East 21st-st.; also, rooms with steam power, at Nos. 131 and 133 Mercer-st. Inquire of WM. MACGEORGE, Jr.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY STORE NO. 5 Platt-st., the best and deepest store in the street, with private office and some fixtures for hardware business; rent low. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET.—THE SPLENDID BROWN-STONE house, No. 37 East 16th-st., near Union Park. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—OFFICES AND LOFTS, WITH EXCELlent light, at No. 104 Fulton-st. (near William) and No. 69 Nassau-st., corner of John. Rent low. Apply to WM. EVERDELL, No. 104 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—TWO HOUSES ON MURRAY HILL, corner Lexington-av. and 37th-st. The corner one, with stable, $1,500; the inside one, $1,100. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 110 EAST 18th-st., near Irving-place. Can be seen from 12 to 4 o'clock. For terms, &c., apply at Nos. 92 or 132 East 19th-st.

TO LET—HALF OF HOUSE NO. 308 EAST 30TH-st., (No. 19 Phelps-place,) between 1st and 2d avs., to a small family only.

TO LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 2 CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—TO A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY without children, the second floor of house No. 56 Pike-st. References given and required.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD New-Jersey, with ornamental grounds. Inquire of F. D. PINE, near the dépôt.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE SECOND floor of house No. 47 Fort Greene-place; gas, water and sewer attached. To be seen between the hours of 4 and 5.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to let, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers. No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE in all colors, of warranted manufacture; also solid chesnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

SABBATH-SCHOOL SEATS WANTED.—Any party desirous of renting or selling seats suitable for a Sabbath-school, will address A. O. B., Box No. 124 *Times* Office. The advertiser will treat for a number of settees suitable for use in a large hall.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

NEW-BRIGHTON HEIGHTS.—TO BE LET, furnished or unfurnished, an Italian villa, containing two parlors, dining-room and library on the first floor; 12 chambers on the second and third floors; billiard-room, kitchen, servants' hall, laundry, wine-vault, &c., in the basement. Carriage-house and stable for four horses, with a finished room for the coachman, ample vegetable and fruit garden in good cultivation.

Also, an English Gothic cottage, containing a large parlor, dining-room and library, eight sleeping-rooms, kitchen, laundry, provision-room, &c.

The above are situated on the uplands of New-Brighton, Staten Island, commanding the finest views in the vicinity of New-York. The healthiness of the neighborhood is undoubted. Apply to JOHN M. PENDLETON, No. 53 Pine-st.

A COUNTRY SEAT TO LET, OR FOR SALE, with all the comforts of a City house, furnished or unfurnished. It is delightfully situated in the most healthy locality, within one hour's travel of New-York. The house and furniture is nearly new, with piazzas, bath-room, furnace, and every modern convenience; best of water brought into the house, gas pipes, and all in first-rate order. Beautiful lawn, excellent garden, berries, fruit trees, barn, and more land if wanted. Only ten minutes' walk from railroad dépôt, churches, schools, &c. For full particulars, the owner may be seen at No. 18 Cortlandt-st., first floor, on Monday, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 9 to 11 A. M. on Tuesday.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, at Tubby Hook.—A residence with all the modern improvements, hot and cold water throughout the house, gas, furnace, etc., situated at Tubby Hook, commanding a full view of the Hudson River; hollow brick walls, 46x44 feet; fully shaded by forest trees; 100 feet of piazza; good garden, with variety of fruit, and near 2 acres of ground; stable, carriage-house, etc. A first-class residence in every respect, and very accessible to New-York by drive and Hudson River Railroad. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS country residence within five minutes' walk of Tubby Hook dépôt, Hudson River Railroad. The house is large, built of brick and finished in the best manner, having all the modern improvements, furnace, gas, water, &c.; an excellent stable, carriage-house and coachman's dwelling, with four acres of land, highly improved, running down to the river; fine shade, ornamental and fruit trees. Possession immediately, if desired. Apply to THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., No. 39 Broadway, or JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT IN THE HIGHLANDS, ON THE HUDSON, FOR SALE—At Cornwall, between West Point and Newburgh; 15 acres of land in lawn and garden, with several hundred fruit and shade trees; a handsome dwelling-house, handsome gardens, and all necessary out-buildings, in perfect order and of substantial character; the landing, within ¾ of a mile, has a daily boat to the City, also the Albany line daily, &c.; for healthfulness, this location is unsurpassed on the river. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COUNTRY SEAT NEAR the Neptune House, at New-Rochelle; the house, containing 10 rooms, is beautifully situated immediately upon the salt water; the grounds, five acres, are handsomely laid out with flower and kitchen gardens, and well stocked with fruit; good bathing, fishing, boating; within 15 minutes of the railroad cars, and 3 minutes of the steamboat landing; rent $500. Inquire of C. H. DE LUZE, No. 60 Murray-st., up stairs; or ISRAEL P. ROBINSON, New-Rochelle.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE near the village of Hackensack, N. J., with about 65 acres of excellent land. The house is new, with all the modern improvements. It is finely located, overlooking the village of Hackensack, and is within five minutes' walk of dépôt of railroad connecting with New-York several times daily. For particulars inquire of READ, GARDNER & CO., Nos. 52 and 54 Park-place, New-York. The house can be let without the land, if desired.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY SEAT on the New-Haven Railroad, with 82 acres of land, within two miles of the dépôt at New-Rochelle, and opposite the country seat of E. K. Collins, Esq. The house is 45 feet square, in good order, and contains bath-room, &c. Is situated about half a mile from the Sound. All necessary out-buildings, and fruit of various kinds. Location perfectly healthy. Terms easy. If not sold by 1st of April will be let. Apply to WM. H. BONNETT, No. 233 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE IN NEW Rochelle, situated on Centre-av., ten minutes' walk from railroad dépôt and steamboat landing. The house contains twelve rooms, together with kitchen. There is a barn and stables, fine garden, well shaded lawn and about an acre of land. Rent to suit the times. Apply to J. G. HORTON, adjoining the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, AT TARRYTOWN.—The advertiser offers for sale the south half of his river land, (about 35 acres,) with the house and stable. The site is beautiful and commanding, and the building architectural in design, and complete in workmanship. Price, $65,000. Inquire of E. A. DOOLITTLE, Broadway, New-York, or PHILIP R. PAULDING, Tarrytown village.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NEWARK, N. J.—The large and commodious cottage dwelling-house, with the usual modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, furnace, etc., containing from 12 to 15 rooms. The lot is 77x200 feet, with a great variety of shrubbery, flowers and fruits; situate No. 221 High-st., in Newark, N. J. For particulars, inquire of KING & BOND, No. 296 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET—AT WESTCHESTER, THE COUNTRY residence of the late Capt. W. A. Spencer, situated about a mile from Williamsbridge, on the Boston post-road, consisting of a large dwelling-house, gardener's lodge, stable, dairy and carriage house. The garden is large and tastefully laid out, and furnished with green-house and grapery. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT CROSSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.—A neat, 2-story, commodious cottage, in good repair; small carriage-house, abundance of fruit of every description, two acres of cultivated land, good well, &c.; price, $5,000, on very favorable terms. Apply to Mrs. LUSCOMB, on the premises, or to A. KEMP, No. 116 Wall-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—A VALUABLE COUNTRY residence, with modern improvements, and ten acres, free and unincumbered, in a first-rate neighborhood, will be exchanged for first-class City property. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M., or No. 49 Main-st., Orange, N. J., from 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT BAY RIDGE, L. I., within 45 minutes by railroad of Hamilton-av. Ferry; the house is large, and situated directly upon New-York Bay; barns, ice-house filled, and four acres of land are attached. There is an abundance of fruit, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT, No 63 Wall-st., third story.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A LARGE brick house with all the modern improvements, fourteen rooms and under cellar, good garden and carriage-house; plot 101 feet by 209 deep, near to dépôt. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 239 Broadway, entrance No. 1 Park-place, or J. YOUMANS, Yonkers.

$500 CASH AND A NEAT COTTAGE house, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, five minutes' walk from the landing, valued at $2,750, can be had in exchange for City or country property, or for mortgages on same, if a good bargain is offered. Apply to JULIUS R. POMEROY, at No. 271 Broadway.

TO LET—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, one-half mile from dépôt, a large, double house, with 2½ acres, handsomely situated and well shaded; good garden and plenty of fruits; carriage-house, stable, &c. Apply to BULKLEY & FENK, No. 48 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.—THE HOUSE and about 3 acres of land foot of 76th-st. and East River. The house is large and very convenient, and the location very desirable; surrounded by shade and fruit trees. There is a stable on the premises. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 10 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVed City property, a country seat of five acres, modern house, well improved grounds, fine view of the Sound, half a mile from dépôt, 18 miles from New-York City by New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire of J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LEASE—FURnished, on the Hudson River, opposite West Point, and 1½ miles north of Garrison's station, Hudson River Railroad. Apply to Mr. W. D. GARRISON, near the Dépôt, or to J. VAN BUREN, Office No. 7 No. 50 William-st., New-York.

ECONOMY IN RENT.—TO LET, AT CLIFTON Staten Island, a cottage, with ¼ acre of ground, containing fourteen rooms, surrounded by woods, with good spring water, cistern, stable, &c.; 15 minutes by plank sidewalk from Vanderbilt's Landing. Rent only $300. Address M. A. P., Box No. 1,275 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR TO LET.—A country seat at Scarboro, near Tarrytown, on the river, adjoining the premises of Rev. Dr. Creighton, within five minutes of the dépôt. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., or GEO. McCORD, No. 43 Murray-st.

TO LET, IN YONKERS—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, for the Summer months or for the year, a large house, with good grounds, very pleasantly situated, near the landings and Hudson River Railroad dépôt. Inquire of A. B. HOYT, Yonkers.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Near the dépôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and suitable for gentlemen doing business in the City. For particulars, apply to G. W. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Large house, forty acres of good land, plenty of fruit, and 22 miles from New-York, on line of railroad. Situation every way desirable as a residence. Apply to M. L. MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, WITH ABOUT ONE acre of land, three houses. Rent $200, $250, $300—all near the Junction Dépôt. Inquire of
A. D. BALDWIN, Cherry-st., Orange.

BELLEVILLE, N. J.—TO LET—A MODERN house, pleasantly situated in the village, with a good garden, and stable attached; rent $250; possession given April 1. JAMES BISHOP & CO., No. 3 Beaver-st.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE, WITH SEVERAL acres, suitable for a small family, within a few minutes' walk of Riverdale, on the North River.
WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 46 West 19th-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

REMOVALS.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF FRANCE REmoved to No. 2 Bowling-green.

FOR SALE—AT BERGEN RESERVOIR, WITHIN two miles of the Jersey City Ferry, 4,187 tons of pure Passaic Ice. Proposals will be received by JAMES R. THOMPSON, Jersey City. Terms easy to responsible parties.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FINE THREE-STORY FRONT and two-story extension house, [illegible] Carlton-av., Brooklyn, near Washington Park, [illegible] and Dr. Cuyler's Church; all improvements, [illegible] furnace, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor, [illegible] and in fine order. Lot 19x100. Price [illegible] remain on mortgage. Inquire of H. M. [illegible] (owner,) No. 74 Wall-st., or Rev. W. B. LEE, on the premises.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE very cheap. I have a number of brick and frame houses which must be sold on account of the misfortunes of their owners, at prices from $2,300 to $7,000. $10,000, $5,000, $1,000 and $500 to loan on bond and mortgage in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 18 South 7th-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AND lot in Brooklyn, furnished, with gas and water, and stable in the rear. The whole in first-rate order, and will be sold low, as the owner is about moving to the country. A part of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire on the premises, No. 112 Vanderbilt-av., or of JAMES B. LOWE, Pier No. 25 E. R., Office New-Haven Steamboat Company.

BROOKLYN.—CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Six lots, first-class dwelling-house, [illegible] 40, piazza, furnace, range, gas, bath, closet, water, &c.; stable fronting on Vanderbilt-av.; garden has abundance of fruit—peaches, cherries, pears, two kinds of grapes and ornamental trees. Apply on the premises, at third house southwest of Clinton-av. from Myrtle-av.; or at No. 31 Spruce-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET LOW—A THREE-story basement high stoop house, No. 157 East [illegible]-st. Also a fine 2½-story basement house, painted and papered throughout in the best manner, and half an acre of ground at Fremont, three minutes' walk from dépôt; also, for sale, four desirable building lots on 129th-st. and 130th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs. Inquire of G. W. HOJER, No. [illegible] Duane-st.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—A HOUSE and lot. The house contains all the modern improvements, and near the ferry, or will exchange for a farm within 20 miles of New-York City and near a railroad dépôt. Also three lots on 68th-st., near Broadway. Terms very easy. For further particulars, apply to the owner, No. 75 West-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY English-basement dwelling-house No. 288 2d-av., west side. Also, for sale, 200 shares of New-Haven Railroad stock; $50,000 to loan on bond and mortgage, in different sums. Inquire of N. W. STUYVESANT, Jr., No. 13[illegible] Broadway, Room No. 4.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BROWN-stone English basement house No. 305 West 22d-st. has all the modern improvements; neighborhood very good. Price, with furniture, $11,000; $5,000 may remain on mortgage. Rent, with furniture, $1,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A THREE-STORY house, high basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; first house in 55th-st., east of 2d-av., in a pleasant neighborhood, on easy terms. Apply to R. BOWNE, No. 721 3d-av., between 48th and 49th sts., or to W. S. PINCKNEY, No. 32 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, OVERlooking the bay and North and East Rivers, a first-class house, 30 by 65 feet. Will be sold at a price to suit the times and on reasonable terms. Inquire on the premises, No. 60 Columbia-st., or of S. HONDLOW, No. 1 Montague-place.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house, high stoop, brown-stone trimmings, 20 by 42 feet, No. 222 West 22d-st.; finished in the best manner throughout, with all modern improvements. Price low; terms easy. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE LOW.—TERMS TO SUIT—SEVERal first-class three-story brown-stone houses, high stoops, on West 50th-st.; also two unimproved lots, each 20x100 feet, south side 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply at No. 195 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR would exchange for a larger farm, paying difference in cash; the farm is situated in the town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Conn., is about 11 miles from the City of Hartford, and 1½ miles from railroad dépôt; the farm contains 50 acres of land, including 20 acres of woodland; there is a good house, containing seven rooms, a barn, cowhouse and shed, two wells of water, the one in the house, and the other close to the barn. For further particulars, call on or address D. N. HARGER, Avon Post-office, Hartford County, Conn., or address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN New-Jersey, situated on the Hamburgh Turnpike, 4½ miles from Paterson, containing 163 acres, suitably proportioned with tillable meadow and woodland, under a high state of cultivation. Large double house and all necessary outbuildings, all in complete order. Terms liberal. Also, another good farm of 72 acres, 1½ miles from Paterson, upon which the buildings are entirely new. Apply to JOHN J. QUACKENBUSH, No. 229 Greenwich-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A farm of sixty-five acres, with large double house, nearly new, and large and convenient out-buildings—all in good order—with an abundance of fruit. The farm is in the highest state of cultivation, well fenced, and in every respect in good repair—or would sell the house and carriage-house, with from six to eight acres of land. Apply to JOSEPH P. DISBROW, Nos. 29 and 30 Fulton Market.

140 ACRES, ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS' HOURS FROM NEW-YORK, by railroad, ten minutes' walk from dépôt. Superior dwelling, outbuildings, and every convenience; excellent society, schools, churches, and healthy locality; soil, a rich, early, easily cultivated loam; water in stables and dwelling. Address A. B., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

FARM FOR SALE NEAR TARRYTOWN—Containing 58 acres of good land, dwelling and outbuildings, all in good order, within 2½ miles of the dépôt. Price $5,000. Also, farm with 51 acres. Price $5,500; and one with 64 acres, good buildings, fine orchard. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, 83 Nassau-st.

FARM FOR SALE—OF 70 ACRES, AT NEW-Utrecht, L. I., lying between Fort Hamilton and Bath House, along shore. The farm can be bought at $100 per acre, on applying to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property in New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 100 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. Address S. LAURENCE, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX
For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction, causing a carriage to run much lighter.
Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagons or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.
FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

MINER & STEVENS,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st.,
first door east of Broadway,
Manufacturers of first-class Carriages and Light Wagons of the latest fashionable styles and improvements; and for elegance of finish, style and quality, are equal to any in this market; to which we invite the inspection of purchasers.

A SPLENDID SADDLE-HORSE FOR SALE—Just received from the country, a mahogany bay with long tail, 15 hands high, about six years old, and broken so as to drive single or double; he is in every respect sound and so warranted, perfectly gentle and kind; sold only for want of use; action very stylish. Apply at Mr. WOOD'S stable, No. 15 Vestry-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND COUPE, BUT LITTLE used. Apply to H. H. WEBB, No. 200 Lewis-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TWO PROMISSORY NOTES, ONE MADE by Henry A. Brinig, Newburgh, N. Y., due May 10, 1862, for $48 35-100, and one made by Jno. T. Ellis, Washington, D. C., due June 16, 1862, for $117 50-100, in favor of Wm. Hall & Son. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above notes, as payment of them has been stopped.

$15 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY EVENing, in going from No. 14 East 22d-st., through Broadway, to No. 35 East 21st-st., a FUR CAPE. The above reward will be paid the finder by leaving the cape at No. 14 East 22d-st., or at the *Scientific American* Office, No. 37 Park-row.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A WHITE POODLE DOG; answers to the name of "Charlie." Whoever returns him to No. 42 Great Jones-st., or Mary Provost's Theatre, or will give information that will lead to his recovery, will receive $10 reward.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE MADE BY B. A. Mumford, and payable to his order at the Tradesmen's Bank, dated Feb. 28, 1862, at three months, for $2,000. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same.
J. W. CORLIES.

LOST—IN BROOKLYN, ON THURSDAY EVENing, the 20th inst., either in or leaving the Fulton-av. cars, a MINK MUFF. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at No. 79 7th-st., New-York.

METALS.

IRON-WAREHOUSE, NO. 14 BROAD-ST.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN have removed from No. 121 Greenwich-st. to No. 14 Broad-st., a few doors from Wall-st., where they have in store, and offer for sale, a full assortment of
Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half Oval, and Half Round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe and Horse-nail Rod Iron.
Plow, Spring Tire, Cast and German Steel.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.: railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN, AND patent polished imitation Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers. Also tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

REVOLVERS.—ENGLISH AND AMERICAN breech-loading and other Revolvers, Army and Navy size, for sale to the trade by WM. IRVING, No. 20 Cliff-st., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS

ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) March 24,
at 12½ o'clock, at the
Merchants' Exchange:

SHARES.	SHARES.
40 N. Y. Bal. Dry Dk. $100	20 Washington Ins......$50
5 Imp. & Tr's Ins......50	20 Amer. Coal Co......25
35 People's Ins......50	50 Northwestern Ins......50
100 N. Y. & N. H. R......100	20 Rich. Co. Gas Co......100
50 Brooklyn Cent. R......50	80 Citizens' Bank......25
50 Hope Ins......50	40 East River Ins......50
40 Adriatic Ins......25	160 Knickerbocker Ice......100
50 Brevoort Ins......50	20 Hanover Bank......100

$3,000 Sacramento City and County 6 per cent. Bonds.
10,000 Columbus, Piqua & Ind. R. 1st m. 7 per cent. Bds.

THURSDAY, March 27,
At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
REGULAR SALE.
$60,000 Dubuque 10 per cent. Bonds (hyp'th.)
1,500 Logan Co. Mining and Manufacturing Bonds.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 21, 1862.

Holders of Bonds of the United States, dated Oct. 1, 1861, and payable three years from date, are hereby notified that provision has been made for the payment in coin of the coupons of semi-annual interest, which will become due on the 1st of April prox., agreeably to their tenor, by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, by the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia, and by the Depositary of the United States at Cincinnati, O.

All such coupons, together with schedules, showing the number and amount of each coupon, and the aggregate sum of each parcel, must be presented for examination and verification at least three full business days before payment.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

U.S. 7.30

TREASURY NOTES, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
U. S. TWO YEARS SIX PER CENT. NOTES RECEIVED AT PAR IN EXCHANGE FOR 7.30's.
COUPONS ON THE OCTOBER 7.30's FALLING DUE APRIL 1, CASHED AT ONCE.
THE NEW ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. U. S. TREASURY CERTIFICATES, BOUGHT, SOLD AND NEGOTIATED.

FISK & HATCH,
NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1ST DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, (open daily)
DEPOSITS FROM 25 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Five per cent. on sums over that amount. Deposits made on or before April 1st, will receive interest as from that date.

M. D. VANPELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES AND
AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 8 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,

Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO, THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA, THE OHIO AND INDIANA, AND THE FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not heretofore deposited their bonds with John Ferguson, No. 26 Pine-st., under the plan of reorganization, are again notified to do so on or before the 1st day of April next, or they will be excluded from its benefits.

Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds of the same Companies, or Construction Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not already deposited their bonds as above, are notified to make application to the Purchasing Committee, at my office, No. 52 Wall-st., to be admitted to the benefits of said reorganization, on or before the same day, or be excluded therefrom.—March 7, 1862.

J. F. D. LANIER,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN LIFE INS. CO., of New-York, }
Continental Fire Ins. Co.'s Building, No. 102 }
Broadway, NEW-YORK, March 12, 1862. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Directors, constituting the second class, the following named gentlemen were duly elected:

Hon. JOHN A. DIX,
E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
WILLIAM ALLEN,
WILLIAM T. HOOKER,
WILLIAM WILKENS,
W. TAYLOR HALL,
E. T. H. GIBSON.

At a meeting of the Board, held March 19, 1862, WALTON H. PECKHAM, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President. By order, H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1862.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA }
RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 18 William-st. }
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1862. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's Office in Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of April next, AT NOON. The polls will remain open until 1 o'clock P. M. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the 2d until the 23d proximo, both days inclusive.

D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

THE ST. MARY'S CANAL MINERAL LAND COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the St. Mary's Canal Mineral Land Company for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting will be held at the office of the New-York Central Railroad Company, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on THURSDAY, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Directors.

E. D. BRIGHAM, Secretary.
BOSTON, March 14, 1862.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, }
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1862. }
ELECTION.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors, will be held at the Banking House, on the FIRST TUESDAY in April, ensuing. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 Broadway, }
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1862. }

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Metropolitan Bank, and for Inspectors of the next Election, will occur on Monday, April 7th proximo. The polls will remain open from 10 o'clock M. till 1 P. M. GEO. J. SENEY, Cashier.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. }

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 1 THIRD-av., corner of Seventh-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Deposits on or before 1st of April, will bear interest from that date.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

CONNECTICUT 6 PER CENT. BONDS, due 1881, coupons payable January and July, for sale by A. W. GREENLEAF & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES AND QUARTERMASTER'S VOUCHERS ISSUED TO CONTRACTORS—Wanted, by RICHARD KINGSLAND, Banker and Broker, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

COUPONS OF THE 7 3-10 TREASURY Notes due April 1, cashed on presentation, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

THE ADVERTISER HAS TO LOAN $8,000 on two first-class City mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 173 Times Office.

MACHINERY, &C.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—WITH LOCOMOTIVE-boiler; cylinder 21 by 8½ inches. Can be seen running. Inquire at WOOD & HUGHES, silversmiths, No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York.

CAPT. ERICSSON, THE "MONITOR," has pronounced WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP the best in use. Let the Monitor suffice.
J. D. WEST & CO., No. 179 Broadway, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of April, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the three lots of ground situated on the south side of 42d-st., 130 feet east of 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason-work," "Proposals for Carpenter-work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.—Dated March 20, 1862.

THOS. H. McMANUS, }
ROBERT McGINNIS, } Building Committee.
MICHAEL FALIHEE, }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the School officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of April, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the enlargement and remodeling of Ward Schoolhouse No. 29, situated on lots Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st., First Ward. The plans and specifications for the enlargement and remodeling of said schoolhouse, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School officers of the Ward, reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.—Dated March 20, 1862.

JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK, }
JAMES WOODS, } Building Committee.
PATRICK T. CARNEY, }
MYRON FINCH, Deputy Clerk.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until Tuesday, the 1st day of April next, at 12 o'clock M., for the labor and materials necessary to alter the present Custom-house for the use of the United States Treasury and Assay Office.

Specifications for the work can be obtained at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States in this City, on and after Monday, the 24th inst., and the building can be examined any time during office hours until the 1st of April.

Proposals must be sealed and plainly indorsed, "Proposals for work upon the Custom-house;" be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and be deposited with the Assistant Treasurer United States, on or before the 1st proximo, at 12 o'clock noon.

S. M. CLARK,
Acting Engineer in charge Treasury Department.
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of HOOK, SKINNER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by J. D. W. HOOK, at No. 52 Walker-st., who is authorized to sign the name of the firm for that purpose.

JOHN D. W. HOOK,
SAMUEL S. SKINNER,
WILLIAM B. HOOK,
ROBERT W. STAMPER.
NEW-YORK, March 13, 1862.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY GERKER, FRED. GERKER, FRED. STAAKE, and HENRY JORDON, trading as H. GERKER, SON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business of the late firm to be settled by HENRY GERKER, who is alone authorized to settle the same. Dated Philadelphia, March 10, 1862.

HENRY GERKER, FRED. STAAKE,
FRED. GERKER. HENRY JORDON.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of BARTON & SCOTT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either party, and the name of the firm used in liquidation only.

WILLIAM BARTON,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1862. JOHN H. SCOTT.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm name of HUNTING & EARLE, for the manufacture and sale of fine jewelry.

JAMES H. HUNTING,
RALPH D. EARLE.
No. 15 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK, March 21, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between BAILEY & HUNTING is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

EDMUND B. BAILEY,
MARCH 20, 1862. JAMES H. HUNTING.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER DORLAND, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of SAML. B. SCHENCK, late of the town of Fishkill, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, THOMAS J. B. SCHENCK, one of said administrators of said estate, at his office, in Matteawan, in the town of Fishkill, on or before the 26th day of April next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said administrators out of said estate.—Dated Oct. 21, 1861.

T. J. B. SCHENCK.
n4-law6mM*

AID TO OUR WOUNDED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

SANITARY COMMISSION, CENTRAL OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, March 15, 1862. }

Recent movements have much reduced the reserve stock of supplies at the dépôts of the Commission, and at the present rate of issue they will soon be exhausted. It is, therefore, necessary to ask that renewed and increased contributions should be made, especially of the articles enumerated below.

Waste will be avoided by sending, in all cases, to the nearest dépôt of the Commission. All requests for supplies made to local societies or individuals should be referred to the Associate Secretary of the Commission nearest the point of demand, who will be able to meet them more promptly, and at less expense, than they can be met from other sources.

The Commission is in want of funds.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

Associate Secretaries of the Commission, to whom all applications for supplies should be made:

Atlantic District—Dr. J. FOSTER JENKINS, Post-office address, Washington, D. C.
Central District—Dr. J. S. NEWBERRY, Cleveland, Ohio.
Western District—Dr. J. H. DOUGLAS, St. Louis, Mo.

Dépôts, to the nearest of which supplies should be sent, by contributing societies and individuals, and where they will be assorted and transhipped according to the varying demands for different articles of the various columns and fleets of the army and navy:

NEW-ENGLAND WOMAN'S AUXILIARY ASSOCIATION, No. 22 Summer-st., Boston.
WOMEN'S CENTRAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION, No. 814 Broadway, New-York.
PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION, No. 1,235 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
DEPOT OF SANITARY COMMISSION, Custom-house, Baltimore.
DEPOT OF SANITARY COMMISSION, No. 244 F-st., Washington, D. C.
SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY OF NORTHERN OHIO, Cleveland, Ohio.
CINCINNATI BRANCH OF SANITARY COMMISSION, Cincinnati, Ohio.
COLUMBUS BRANCH OF SANITARY COMMISSION, Columbus, Ohio.
INDIANA BRANCH OF SANITARY COMMISSION, Indianapolis, Ind.
CHICAGO BRANCH OF SANITARY COMMISSION, No. 41 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.
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Distributing dépôts are also established at Fortress Monroe, Virginia; Port Royal, South Carolina; Key West, Florida; Ship Island, Mississippi; St. Louis, Missouri; and Nashville, Tennessee.

ARTICLES MOST NEEDED:
Woolen Shirts.
Bed-ticks, 8 feet by 7.
Pocket-handkerchiefs.
Hospital Drawers, (muslin.)
Slippers.
Lint and Bandages.
Jellies.

ARTICLES NOT WANTED
Quilts.
Pillow-cases.
Canton Flannel Underclothing.
Pillows and Cushions.
Preserves.

NEW-YORK CORN EXCHANGE.—The annual election of this Corporation for thirteen Trustees and three Inspectors for the next ensuing year, will be held at the Exchange, Room No. 17 South-st., on MONDAY, April 7, 1862. Polls open from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

EDWARD HINCKEN, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESSING OF LIFE SECURED.—One bottle of ZARTALISIMA B. OR NATURE'S INFALLIBLE RESTORATIVE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful reanimating powers of that most delightful cordial.

Constitutions relaxed, weakened or decayed in man or woman, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere long, meet the happiest changes; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and healthful.

Zartalisima B is pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the palate and exhilarating in its effects. It is inclosed in a neat case, thus rendering it conveniently portable to those desirous of carrying it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from McDougal-st.,) New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

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Prepared from a plant that grows in the tea districts of China—a SPEEDY, PERMANENT and INFALLIBLE REMEDY for

NERVOUS DEBILITY,	TIC DOLOREAUX,
NEURALGIA,	ST. VITUS DANCE,
INDIGESTION,	LANGUOR,
IMPOTENCY,	LASSITUDE,
DISTRESSED SPIRITS,	HEADACHE,

And all diseases from impure blood and nervous derangement. $1 per box of 40 pills, or large ones of 100 for $2. Sent post-free anywhere, with full instructions, on receipt of remittance, and sold by GEO. BULPIN, General Agent for the United States, 429 Broadway, N. Y.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

READ, READ, READ.—A SAFE AND RELIABLE medicine. DR. CHAPMAN'S CELEBRATED COMPOUND CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, used with success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping-cough, consumption, etc. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York, and by Druggists.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 29th-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE of an invalid, published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

SURE CURE.—YOUNG MAN, HAVE YOU CONtracted that body-destroying vice by indulging in secret habits? Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops cures in a few hours the very worst case. You can rely on this. It contains no poisonous drugs to sicken you, and is a sure cure; never fails. Can be had of D. S. BARNES, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y. $1 a bottle.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in a few hours the very worst case. Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drops; price $1. The greatest remedy ever as yet known, and contains no poisonous drugs. You can rely on this as a safe and sure cure. That is just what you want, and this remedy alone will do it. No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures slight cases in twelve hours. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend, price $1. No remedy yet discovered performs so speedy and effective a cure, or consequently obtains such demand. Cure warranted, or money returned. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. At GUION'S, 127 Bowery.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out

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FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$130
Second Cabin Passage......75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$110
Second Cabin Passage......60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Cook. EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 26.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 2.
ASIA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.
NIAGARA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 16.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.
REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c.

PASSAGE TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN OR IRELAND, at the lowest rates, and DRAFTS, payable on demand anywhere throughout the UNITED KINGDOM, can be obtained as heretofore, at

TAPSCOTT & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class......$160
Third-class......66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW......SATURDAY, March 29.
EDINBURGH......SATURDAY, April 5.
CITY OF BALTIMORE......SATURDAY, April 12.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin......$75	Steerage......$30
First cabin to London......$80	Steerage to London......$33
First cabin to Paris......$85	Steerage to Paris......$38
First cabin to Hamburg..$85	Steerage to Hamburg...35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, and DUBLIN, for $30. The A1 powerful Clyde-built new steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. CLARK, will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock noon. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage—cabin, $60; intermediate, $35; steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 29th March. | SATURDAY, 24th May.
SATURDAY, 26th April. | SATURDAY, 21st June.

Passage money to Nassau......$45
Passage money to Havana......60

An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, JAMES STONE, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 26th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the AFRICA, from 10 to 11 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The ASIA will sail April 9. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accomodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER.—On and after Saturday, March 1, the AURORA will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:20 A. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:25 P. M., (Sundays included.)

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip, E. R., EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, Noon. Arrives in time to connect with all the express trains. Returning leaves Bridgeport EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 10½ o'clock, on arrival of the New-Haven cars. Freight taken.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,500.—A PARTNER WANTED IN A respectable, legitimate and safe cash manufacturing business, well established; the present owner has the above amount invested, and is a practical workman (we can clear $5,000 a year); those really wanting a permanent business may send their real name to HERMAN, Post-office, New-York.

$2,000.—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES of a clothing-store for sale in Fulton-st. Stock new; rent of store low; a good opportunity for a person with small capital to make money; fully engaged in other business the reason for selling. Address CLOTHIER, Box No. 116 *Times* Office, for three days.

$800 OR A FAIR CASH OFFER LESS, will purchase the manufactory of a new and beautiful article, suitable for hotels and private houses, and adapted to a large wholesale and retail business. Profits heavy, and realized at once. Apply at the factory, No. 163 Canal-st., 4th floor, 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 6 P. M.

DISTILLERY FOR SALE—ONE OF THE best in the country, with alcohol apparatus, at Quincy, Ill.; large stone buildings, 80 acres of land, pure spring water. Cost $48,000. Will sell at $25,000, and exchange for other property. Apply to F. MORGAN, No. 10 Pine-st.

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COAL.—PEACH ORCHARD, LEHIGH AND LOCUST Mountain, warranted to be pure articles; also, Cumberland and Liverpool Orrel, and English house Cannel of the first qualities. All at lowest market prices.

HENRY REEVE,
Corner Canal and Centre, and cor. Jane and West sts.

UNPEELED PEACHES.—5,000 POUNDS, GOOD quality, for sale by
MILLER & CARR,
Nos. 47 Pearl-st. and 34 Bridge-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MASANIELLO.
Positively last three opera nights this season.
THIS EVENING MONDAY, March 24,
LAST APPEARANCE OF AUBER'S MASANIELLO.
Ticket offices open to-day for securing seats.

Mr. Grau has the pleasure to announce that, in consequence of the extremely fashionable audience with which the first performance of Auber's chef d'œuvre was received, and the numerous applications for its repetition which have been made at the box office, he has succeeded in effecting a

RE-ENGAGEMENT OF SENORITA CUBAS,

by which the work can be repeated. The success of this renowned danseuse in the part of Fenella was so complete and emphatic, that it has already been pronounced her best effort in America.

SENORITA CUBAS
Will appear in the great rôle of Fenella, the Dumb Girl of Portici.

Miss Hinkley......Elvira | Brignoli......Masaniello
Susini......Pietro | Barili......Bonello | Rubio......Alfonso

Between the second and third acts, The Cage of Love Waltz, composed by Brignoli, will be executed by the Grand Orchestra.

DIVERTISSEMENT.
1. Polka......by Ballet
2. Spanish Dance......by Ballet
3. La Tarentella......by Cubas and Ximenes
Musical Director and Conductor......Carl Anschutz
WEDNESDAY, Début of Madame DE LUSSAN.
LA FAVORITA.
FRIDAY, LAST GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
SATURDAY, LAST GALA MATINEE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DE LUSSAN.
WEDNESDAY, March 26,
Début of Mme. DE LUSSAN.

Mr. Grau has the pleasure to announce that Donizetti's favorite opera seria,

LA FAVORITA,
will be produced on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 26.
The rôle of LEONORA by
Mme. DE LUSSAN,
Who will make her début on this occasion.
Brignoli, Fernando; Mancusi, Alfonso; Susini, Baltazar.
In the second act, Grand Divertissement by
Señorita CUBAS, Señor XIMENES and Corps de Ballet.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Only night of the Italian Opera,
THURSDAY, March 27,
For the first and only time, Auber's chef d'œuvre,
MASANIELLO.
Only appearance in Brooklyn of the renowned danseuse,
SENORITA CUBAS
in the great rôle of Fenella, the
DUMB GIRL OF PORTICI.

Ticket office, Colburn's office, No. 158 Montague-st., two doors from the Academy, and Sibell's, Wall-st.

IRVING HALL.
GRAND
MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
THURSDAY, MARCH 27,
MORNING and EVENING.

Mr. HARRISON has the pleasure to announce that the following distinguished artists will assist on this occasion:

Miss MARIA BRAINERD,
Miss M. E. HAWLEY,
Mrs. J. E. THOMAS,
Miss NINA GEARY,
Miss LOUISA MYERS,
Miss JOSEPHINE MYERS,
Signor MANCUSI,
Mr. GEO. CROZIER,
Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
Signor F. RIDOLFI,
Mr. J. R. THOMAS,
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. WM. MASON,
Mr. H. A. WOLLENHAUPT,
Mr. WILLIAM SAAR,
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS,
Mr. CARL BERGMANN,
Mr. BRUNO WOLLENHAUPT,
Mr. P. ELTZ,
Mr. EDWARD BOEHM,
Mr. MOSENTHAL,
Mr. BERGNER,
Mr. MATZKA,
Mr. H. C. TIMM,
Dr. CLARE W. BEAMES,
Mr. G. F. BRISTOW,
Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH,
and others.

MASON and THOMAS'
CELEBRATED
CLASSICAL QUARTETTE PARTY.
A POWERFUL CHORUS,
FROM THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
A FULL ORCHESTRA
AND
GRAND MILITARY BAND.

In addition to the above, the following celebrated artists will appear, by permission of Mr. J. GRAU, Director of the Academy of Music:

MADAM STRAKOSCH,
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI,
SIGNOR MANCUSI,
And Conductor CARL ANSCHUTZ.

Tickets to Morning and Evening Performances, $1.
Single Tickets to either performance, 50 cents.
Can be obtained at the music stores, or at Irving Hall.
Morning doors open at 12 o'clock, commencing at 1.
Evening doors open at 7 o'clock, commencing at 7½.

CLINTON HALL LECTURE ROOM.
Readings by
MRS. AND MISS LESLIE,
MONDAY EVENING, March 24, at 8 o'clock.
Admission 50 cents.

MEXICO IN NEW-YORK.—THE MARVELous and exquisitely beautiful MEXICAN MUSEUM, the first of this kind in the world, consisting of a large collection of CARVED WAX FIGURES, is now open, day and evening, at No. 663 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Children 12 cents.

PROFESSOR PANORMO'S BENEFIT takes place at the Polytechnic, (Brooklyn,) THURSDAY, March 27. Miss Bell, Miss Galeary, D. D. Griswold, T. B. Prendergast, C. Melville, G. W. Bradford, (guitar.) Tickets 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

SEWARD INSTITUTE,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Principal, T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

The semi-annual session will commence April 21. Boys of all ages received and fitted for business or college. Board and tuition, $140 per annum. Those desiring to see the Principal in person, or to know further particulars, will please leave their address at Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WM. H. SEWARD, President.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY respectable American woman desires a situation as nurse, or nurse and seamstress; has excellent City references. Apply to Bookham & Bedell, No. 307 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.
NEXT TERM OPENS APRIL 18.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.

Military drill under an experienced officer; classical instruction by a Yale graduate; two Professors in piano music; Madam Stephani, of New-York, instructs in vocalization; native teacher in French; fourteen Professors and instructors. Board, washing, fuel and tuition, higher English, Latin and Greek, $44 per term of fourteen weeks. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, contemplating taking a cottage on Staten Island for the Summer, desires to obtain a limited number of boarding pupils for the season. Parents or guardians desiring a pleasant home for children or wards, where they will receive the kindest care, and thorough instruction in the English branches, French and music, will find this an opportunity rarely met with. Terms reasonable, and the best of references given if required. Address Mrs. J., Box No. 108, *Times* Office, for one week.

A YOUNG SWISS GENTLEMAN, OF steady habits, who is employed in a commercial house, desires to obtain a home in an American family, where a few hours (in the evening) devoted to instruction in the French and German languages would be received in compensation or part payment for his board. Is willing to conform to the rules of a Christian family; references exchanged. Address HOME, Box No. 4,162 New-York Post-office.

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN?"—Circulars, with full information of good Schools, are deposited, for the free use of PARENTS and GUARDIANS, at the "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," No. 596 Broadway.

FAMILIES, and SCHOOLS OF EVERY GRADE, may procure well-qualified teachers, without charge.

G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

DEERPARK INSTITUTE, PORT JERVIS, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Young ladies will here find superior advantages for learning, comfort and health. Eighty-five miles by rail from New-York. Summer session commences April 16 and continues twenty weeks. For circulars address the Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP, Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y.

BOARDING SEMINARY.—SPRING TERM OF the Fort Edward Institute begins March 27. $36 for 14 weeks. Teacher accompanies students from New-York. Can be seen at Howard Hotel from 1 to 4 P. M., Tuesday and Wednesday, March 25 and 26, or address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

$120 PER YEAR.—COOPERSTOWN SEMInary, Cooperstown, N. Y., (both sexes.) Send for catalogue. Spring Term opens March 29. For particulars, call on Prof. T. R. WHITE, A. B., No. 10 Neilson-place, near 8th-st.

R. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH BOARD AND TUITION.—ROOMS to let, with board, in the family of a French teacher, (strictly private,) to one or two gentlemen wishing to acquire the language. Apply at No. 118 East 21st-st., near Gramercy Park.

WANTED—SIX PUPILS FROM THE FIRST-class families, for vacancies in a superior institution, where they can be prepared for business, college or military life. Terms suited to the times. Circulars and information at American School Institute, No. 596 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

TEACHERS.

AN AMERICAN LADY, HAVING ENJOYED the advantages of an excellent education, an experienced and thoroughly qualified teacher, would be pleased to meet some party desiring to avail themselves of her offices, and who, in consideration thereof, would allow her the very smallest possible compensation—simply a home for a brief period only. References exchanged. Address, at once, "T.," Box No. 200, *Times* Office.

TEACHERS WANTED.—PRINCIPALS, ASSISTANTS AND CORRESPONDENTS, for SCHOOLS, SEMINARIES and FAMILIES, in all parts of the country. For explanatory Educational Circulars, address (with stamp) "National Teachers' Institute," No. 335 Broadway, New-York. Every TEACHER, SCHOOL TRUSTEE, PARENT and PUPIL is interested.

A LADY, WELL QUALIFIED, WISHES an engagement in a school or family, to teach English, French and music, or can superintend a household, and take charge of a family of children; or as companion or housekeeper; unexceptionable references. Address E. O. H., No. 208 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
LAST WEEK!
but one of that most wonderful and most extraordinary
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
or River Horse, from the River Nile, in Egypt.
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH,
of which Job says, chaps. 40, and 41,
"UPON THE EARTH THERE IS NOT HIS LIKE."
He is the only real amphibious animal ever exhibited.
LIVING IN THE WATER OR OUT OF IT,
under the water or on top of it. He is really
THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE WORLD;
and no intelligent person would fail seeing him, had they the least conception of his peculiarities, being the
MOST NOTED ANIMAL OF ANCIENT TIMES.
He closes his engagement at the Museum
ON SATURDAY, April 5, 1862,
and will never be seen in New-York after that date.
LAST WEEK POSITIVELY
of that wonderful, mysterious and amusing creature, the
WHAT IS IT?
which has created more interest, and excited more curiosity than any other Novelty ever exhibited in New-York. He
CLOSES HIS ENGAGEMENT NEXT SATURDAY,
never again to be exhibited in America. He has been seen by more than two millions of people, every one of whom pronounce him
THE MOST PUZZLING WONDER
they ever beheld, being neither a man nor monkey, but a most singular combination of the two.
A GENUINE MAN MONKEY.
He will be on exhibition at all hours, every day and evening, this week only.
COMMODORE NUTT!
COMMODORE NUTT!
COMMODORE NUTT!
THE $30,000 NUTT,
the merest atom of humanity living, 18 years old, [illegible] inches high, and weighs but 24½ pounds, is also visible at all hours. He sings patriotic and comic songs, dances the Schottische and "Sailor's Hornpipe," and gives the celebrated
GRECIAN STATUES.
Wonderful and extraordinary as are the above, these will also be on exhibition, at the same time and without extra charge,
THE LIVING WHALE
from the Northern Sea, the Leviathan of the Great Deep.
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINOS,
THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION,
LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR,
the largest ever captured alive; weighing near [illegible] pounds.
LIVING SEAL, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING TURTLE, GRAND AQUARIA, with its multitude of beautiful LIVING FISH, and near a Million other Curiosities.
THE GORGEOUS ORIENTAL SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
SADACK AND KALASRADE,
continues to be received with such enthusiastic admiration that it will be produced every afternoon and evening
ONE WEEK MORE,
with its magnificent scenery, splendid drill and
MARCH OF THE FAIRY GUARD,
and the exhibition of that unequaled mechanical scene,
THE BOWER OF BEAUTY AND ABODE OF FAIRIES.
Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock.
TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE NEW AND ORIGINAL
THREE-ACT IRISH DRAMA,
By Laura Keene, entitled,
THE MACARTHY,
OR
PEEP O' DAY,
PEEP O' DAY.
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY.
NEW DRESSES AND MUSIC.
Mary Kelly......Miss Laura [illegible]
Nelly Brady......Mrs. [illegible]
The Macarthy......Mr. [illegible]

WALLACK'S.
NEVER ENDING NOVELTY.
PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK:
MONDAY—THE HEIR AT LAW.
TUESDAY—THE LOVE CHASE.
WEDNESDAY—THE WAY TO GET MARRIED.
THURSDAY—(first time,) THE JEALOUS WIFE.
MONDAY,
THE HEIR AT LAW.
(First time here, with a great cast.)
Lord Duberly......Mr. [illegible]
Dick Dowlas......Mr. [illegible]
Dr. Pangloss......Mr. Mark Smith
Zekiel Homespun......Mr. [illegible]
Stedfast......Mr. [illegible]
Henry Moreland......Mr. [illegible]
Kenrick......Mr. [illegible]
Cecily Homespun......Mrs. [illegible]
Lady Duberly......Mrs. [illegible]
Caroline......Mrs. [illegible]
In rehearsal
EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT,
and
SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.
NOTICE,
CHANGE OF TIME.
Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8.

WINTER GARDEN.

The Management has pleasure in announcing that, in obedience to an almost universally expressed desire,

MATILDA HERON
will appear, on Monday evening, 24th, in her world-renowned rôle of
CAMILLE.

It is now five years since, at this very season, Matilda Heron, appearing for the first time in New-York in this character, clutched the dramatic diadem with a bound, and won from the entire press of city and of country the title of the Greatest Actress of our time. Her personation of Camille was acknowledged as the most splendid exhibition of intense passion, and of the depth of earnestness of woman's love ever presented on the stage. Night after night, for thirteen weeks, the house was crowded from pit to dome, and hundreds hung with terrible interest over the trials of the true but fallen woman, beautiful even in her fall.

Matilda Heron is still the same Matilda Heron!
Camille is still the same Camille!

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Sixth and last week of the
GREAT SENSATION DRAMA OF
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
Eily O'Connor, (with songs,)......Mrs. J. WOOD.
Myles, (with songs,)......Mr. J. COLLINS.
Admission, 50 cents. Secured parquette stalls, 75 cents.
Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby st.,) 25 cents.
On MONDAY, March 31,
For twelve nights only,
THE GRAND COMBINATION,
In a series of standard plays.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE,
No. 485 Broadway, near Broome-st.
MONDAY EVENING, March 24,
The celebrated young American Tragedian,
J. WILKES BOOTH,
will appear in his great character of
HAMLET,
supported by Mrs. FARREN and the entire company.
Box sheet open between 9 and 4 o'clock, when seats may be secured in advance.

EXHIBITION.
STRING CLAMP PIANOS,
on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 26, 1862, at the piano warerooms of
DRIGGS & TOOKER.

By kind permission of the owners, the subscribers will exhibit a SEMI-GRAND PIANO, of many years' use, to which they have applied DRIGGS' "PATENT STRING CLAMP." Several of our prominent and celebrated Professors will be present to demonstrate the value of this improvement.

Invitation cards can be procured by applying to
DRIGGS & TOOKER, No. 538 Broadway.

MR. DE CORDOVA
Has been engaged to deliver his humorous and highly entertaining Lecture,
"MONEY,"
At CLINTON HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, March 25, 1862, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets to be had at the door.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.
SIXTH MONTH OF
CAPT. WILLIAMS'
SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGES
EVERY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
Admission 25 cents. Children 13 cents.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEO. THOMAS CLASSICAL SOIREES—SEVENTH SEASON.—The Fifth Soirée will be given at Dodworth's Hall, No. [illegible] Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 25, at 8 o'clock P. M. The programme includes a trio for piano-forte, clarionette and violin, in E flat, by Mozart; Quartette, in E major, opus 43, by Spohr; Grand Sonata, in D minor, opus 121, for piano and violin, by Schumann; and Quartette in F Minor, opus 95, by Beethoven. Tickets $1. For sale at the door, and at the music-stores of Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway. Pianos furnished by Steinway & Sons.

LAST CHANCE.—TO CITIZENS AND STRANGERS.—Closing of the great Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 625 Broadway. In order to afford space for the next annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design, the entire collection of the great Dusseldorf paintings will be withdrawn from exhibition after Saturday, March 22, up to which date they will remain on view, day and evening, affording all the last opportunity to see them. Admission 25 cents.

LECTURES.

RICHARD O'GORMAN
Will deliver his celebrated Lecture on
OLIVER GOLDSMITH,
Before the Catholic Library Association,
At Irving Hall,
On MONDAY, March 24.

Tickets, 25 cents. To be had at all the bookstores, of the Sextons of the Catholic churches, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

MUSICAL.

ORGANIST.—CHR. E. HERING, TEACHER OF the organ, piano and vocal music, is desirous of obtaining a situation as organist. REFERENCES—Edw. Hodges, Musical Doctor; Henry C. Timm, Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Rev. Dr. Staunton, etc. Address JOHN HOPKINS, Jr., University Building, Washington-square.

MENDELSSOHN MUSICAL INSTITUTE—Affords every facility for the highest culture in all departments of MUSIC. Also, in Modern Languages, Painting, Drawing, &c. The next term commences the seventh year May 1. For circulars apply to EDWARD B. OLIVER, Principal, Pittsfield, Mass.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6⅔ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

WM. WIRSE, TEACHER OF MUSIC, CONtinues to give instruction in singing, piano, violin and flute, at his residence, No. 161 West 19th-st., or that of his pupils. Lessons given to gentlemen after business hours, if desired.

PIANOS AT WAR PRICES.—SQUARE PIanos, $60, $75, $85, $110, $125, $150, $200, &c. Upright boudoir or cottage pianos for sale or to rent, by T. H. CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

The Rebel Position—Troops Concentrating in Southern Tennessee—State of Affairs in the Far South—A Daring Rebel Chief—Business and Life in Nashville—Affairs at Bowling Green and in Southern Kentucky—Present Condition of the Parts lately Deserted by the Rebels, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, March 19, 1862.

The advance corps of our army, under Gens MITCHELL and DUMONT, is ere this in Murfreesboro', and 'tis reported here that HARDEE has fallen back on Chattanooga, near the State line, and is reinforcing Gen. A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON, who, with a large force, is fortifying the hills around that naturally strategic position. A gentleman from Mobile, who arrived yesterday, with a pass from Gen. BEAUREGARD to our lines, informed me that he left that city only one week since, and on his way up found the trains filled with soldiers and material of war, their principal destination being Corinth, Miss., which is said to be Gen. PILLOW's headquarters. BEAUREGARD was said to be at Island No. 10, on the Mississippi River, and Right Rev. Maj.-Gen. Bishop LEONIDAS POLK had a brigade at Jackson. At Montgomery, Alabama, was one or two regiments, with inferior arms and clothing. As a general thing, the Mississippi troops were the best supplied with arms and equipments. The train that this gentleman came up on contained several batteries of rifled cannon, for light artillery service. A large quantity of provisions was being shipped to Chattanooga, and he said nearly all the forces from the seaboard were being drawn up towards the Tennessee line, by command of BEAUREGARD. He said he had conversed with many of the troops, who assured him that they had not received pay for over six months, and when their time was out they intended to go home. They had been deceived by the false representations of their officers and were very much dissatisfied in the manner they had been treated. That the rebels are determined to make a desperate stand at Chattanooga there is not the least doubt, and, if whipped there, they will undoubtedly yield and sue for peace. This gentleman, who stated to me these facts, bore evidence of being a truthful and reliable gentleman, and Gen. McCOOK gave him a pass through our lines, as he wished to return to his home in Toronto. He had been impressed, but finding they were treading on dangerous ground, and not wishing to lose the friendship of England, they released him, and BEAUREGARD gave him a pass through the rebel lines. He represents a very strong Union feeling in New-Orleans, and such had been its increase, that the city had to be put under martial law to keep the populace from acts of violence and bloodshed. At Mobile the feeling was not quite so strong; but the citizens seemed glad that BRAGG's troops had left, as they had suffered much from their ruthlessness. Such is the state of affairs at the far South.

JOHN MORGAN.

The name of this mysterious marauder is on the lips of every one, for his daring coolness and disregard of fear has become a by-word even among our own army. This Col. JOHN MORGAN, for so he styles himself, is said to be a native of Lexington, Ky., whose father was a respectable manufacturer of jeans. From his youth, this MORGAN has won the admiration of all who knew him for his dare-devil recklessness, which even now does not seem to have diminished in the least. We first heard of him when our brigade (the Eighth) was, a portion of them, encamped at Pilot Knob, Mo., in September last. Our pickets were shot by some mysterious agency, and report stated, in camp, that a tall, heavy man with flowing beard, mounted on an immense black stallion, fleet as the wind, was several times detected in the act of retreating. Shot after shot was fired after him, but he seemed to bear a charmed life. We lost sight of him until just before we left Cairo, when he appeared [one night] suddenly and shot two of our pickets. Again he appeared at Bacon Creek, Ky., and burnt the railroad bridge under McCOOK's nose, shot one of his pickets, and rode off before the army had recovered from its surprise. You remember his bold attack upon our lines on Saturday, the 8th of March, in MITCHELL's Division, and again on Sunday morning, at daylight, upon McCOOK's camp, on the Franklin pike. The very same Sunday, this MORGAN, disguised as a countryman, and dressed in butternut-colored clothes, obtained a pass from Gen. MITCHELL, who did not know him, and had the audacity to dine at the City Hotel in company with our own officers, making good his escape, with perfect *nonchalance*. He came very near capturing Gen. NELSON one day last week. The plot was discovered in time to be frustrated, but not to catch the rogue. He has since captured the railroad train running between Louisville and Nashville at Gallatin, taking thirty bridge-builders prisoners, but releasing them, as he seeks higher game. He has boasted that he will catch one of our Generals as an offset to BUCKNER, he being BUCKNER's especial favorite. He has offered a reward of $1,000 to any citizen or officer who will catch him and his steed, and, strange to say, disguised, has made these bets openly before our officers, who at the time did not know him. Such is Col. JOHN MORGAN, the famous rebel scout, who, though he deserves hanging, yet wins admiring opinions from enemies as well as friends for his daring.

BUSINESS IN NASHVILLE.

Steadily trade revives, and the scared mercantile population, finding that the Yankees are not the vandals they supposed they were, now cheerfully and industriously endeavor *to turn an honest penny*. The retail groceries are doing a thriving trade, and countrymen in butternuts come in with eggs, butter and milk, the latter article of which is a perfect godsend to the sick in the hospitals. Our boys, however, confine themselves to the sutlers, and know that though they may be cheated, cannot be so outrageously gouged as they are in the Nashville stores. An intelligent wholesale merchant, though a "Southern rights" man, (please tell me the difference between Southern rights and secession,) told me a day or two since, in speaking of the manufacturing interests of the city, that a few enterprising Yankees would at once throw new life and power into commerce and trade. A large number of manufacturing establishments lie idle, their machinery and material having been destroyed by rebels—"a military necessity," as they say, but Heaven save the country from such military necessities. In going around the city, one sees many evidences of rebellion in the half-finished ambulances, litters, cannon-carriages, and other articles of war nature—for, be it known, Nashville was the head and front of the offending in this case. The clumsy attempt of ingenuity by the negro mechanic must be controlled by the master hand of the Northern "mud-sills," and though they say they can do without us, their very words belie them, for even now they desire Northern mechanics to extricate them from their difficulties. These things will, however change, and we shall yet live to see them subsist by the labor of their own hands.

The ladies, with the bright sunshine, have come out once more, and silks and satins rustle you in the streets as if there were no war. Carriages, elegant ones, with all the gorgeousness of Fifth-avenue, may be seen at the shop-doors, while obsequious tradesmen bring forth their goods for inspection, and the haughty occupant, after a few words languidly expressed as to the style and cost of the article displayed, drives onward to visit others in the same way, until the morning is filtered away in a round of such senseless enjoyment as is common with this class of women. On the promenade the scene becomes livelier daily, and ladies who peered at the Northern Vandals, as they designated us, through half-closed blinds, when our army first occupied Nashville, now throng the public thoroughfare, gaily dressed, glancing in a coquettish manner at the handsome young officers of our army and navy, and evidently wishing to be better friends, now that their former beaux have left them for Jeff. Davisdom. Upon the whole, the city has undergone quite a change since the arrival of our forces, especially in a business point of view, and we may soon expect to see the "City of Rocks" in a still more thriving condition than Louisville, which latter city has vastly improved since the advent of the "Lincoln hirelings."

BOWLING GREEN.

It was a dreary, wet day when your correspondent left Nashville, on his way north. The rain was descending in a perfect torrent, as we crossed the Cumberland in a skiff, for which feat of aquatics the boatman charged us fifty cents each, which we paid in *Tennessee scrip*. At the dépôt stood the train which was to carry us, consisting of a locomotive—minus a smoke stack, with a partially demolished engine-house—attached to one box car, in which the express and mail claimed entire supremacy, and seven open platform cars. This was the disabled locomotive which was to carry off HARDEE's troops, but did not, as LOOMIS paid his compliments to it in shape of a 12-pound shell, thereby checking both the progress of the locomotive as well as HARDEE, whose *double-quick* 'tis said, was employed to good advantage. With our cars filled with passengers, each having a standee, there being no reserved seats, we started along at a snail-like space, our engineer being an Indiana corporal who had once worked in a machine shop. The rate of five miles per hour was our ultimatum, and I assure you we soon became wet, gloomy, cold and dispirited. We had, however, one inveterate wag aboard our train who kept our sinking spirits up by his good-humored sallies of wit and mirth, and we managed, wet as we were and hungry too, to get through with the almost endless day. At Gallatin, a pretty town of about 2,000 inhabitants, we found an American flag streaming from the roof of a citizen's house, and we hailed it with joy, as it was truly, to us, a curiosity in this place of secession proclivities. Passing slowly along the road there was but little to see, except a few of those limestone caves and sinking streams for which Tennessee and Kentucky are remarkable. At dark, the ruins of the dépôt at Bowling Green came in sight and glad were we to get a place where we knew we could obtain, at least, shelter from the stormy night, even if we did not get the inner man satisfied.

But we were agreeably surprised. Although all the hotels were full, we were kindly entertained at the hospital, through the politeness of Dr. WILSON, of the Hecker Jaeger Regiment, who prepared for us a supper of warm biscuit, eggs and ham, with delicious green tea, which was, indeed, a godsend after having experienced such a day of hardships. The house we were in was the original house where the Kentucky Delegation of Secessionists declared themselves separate and free from the Lincoln Government; and we each were presented with a printed copy of the secession Constitution, printed by the notorious B. F. HALDEMAN, of Louisville-Bowling Green *Courier* noriety. Dr. PHILLIPS, an assistant, showed to us after supper the hospital stores found in the house which the secession army had left in their flight. In an old safe were 200 bottles of sulphate quinine and a large box of patent lint, bearing on its rolls unmistakable evidence of English manufacture. Several cases of elegant surgical instruments were also found. The sheets and pillow-cases left for the sick were of the purest and finest linen, each one marked. A large number of these were presents from ladies. On the bed in which your correspondent slept was a linen sheet, bearing on its corner the following inscription: "To Captain SEMMES, of the Jackson Guards, from the ladies of Columbia, Tenn.;" and a large number of pillow-cases bore the names of a committee of ladies from Murfreesboro, Tenn. With these hospital stores were found delicacies of all kinds, such as jellies, wines, farina, &c., besides a large chest of medicines of various kinds, neatly put up and marked.

After a good night's rest, we visited the town and fortifications. As we wended our way up the steep hills upon which these field works are situated, a company of artillerymen, followed by a regiment of Indiana cavalry, was descried winding in a sepentine course the road which leads to the pontoon bridge, and the sun coming out momentarily from behind the dark clouds flashed on their arms and uniforms, producing a pleasing effect. We soon reached the summit of College Hill, which commands the town, and upon which one of the strongest earthworks is situated. These earthworks are pronounced by our engineers to be of a most formidable character. The fort on College Hill is very extensive, with embrasures for the heaviest artillery and two rows of rifle-pits outside, with an *abattis* of small trees beyond that. Many of the traverses remain, but the ponderous guns are gone, and the only marked spot in this deserted rebel stronghold is a small pole with the American colors floating from it. On the hill opposite, two miles southeast, is another similar fortification, and to the east is still another of the same character. Across Barren River, and commanding both the turnpike road and railroad, is another earthwork scarcely less imposing, which mounted 14 heavy guns. Why the rebels did not hold this place cannot be accounted for, unless it was that they quarreled with one another as regarded their commanding officers, or it may have been that the sickness of the place had some effect upon them. I visited the Fair-ground, and found it thickly studded with rows of graves, some of the occupants being scarcely buried, and their feet sticking out of the ground. I was told by the inhabitants that from ten to twenty died per day just before we surprised them, and that a large number of the sick were sent to Nashville. Coffins could not be made fast enough to bury them in, and some were thrown into pits and just covered over with earth. One particularity I noticed in the Fair-ground was, that at many of the heads of the graves were placed small slabs or shingles, with the name of the buried upon them. One in particular I noticed. The inscription read: "HENRY MYERS, aged 16, Tenth Georgia Regiment." Poor fellow! So young, and such a sad fate; and he, too, perhaps, left a kind home to be sacrificed to the demon Secession.

Bowling Green, before the occupation of it by the secession army, must have been a beautiful place. Many of the private residences, standing deserted, evince a taste and elegance unlike most Southern towns. There is much shrubbery cultivated, and it evidently was a place of great wealth, from appearances. But what a change has taken place within a few short months. Houses stand deserted and open—a place for the owl and the bat. Fences are gone. Safes stand open in the streets, and broken furniture lies strewn around. On the public square a whole row of brick buildings stand crushed and blackened by fire. At the dépôt the scene is still more desolate. The magnificent brick station-house is a mass of burned and crushed brick, tin and iron. Under its ruins are the remains of hundreds of muskets, small arms, equipments and clothing. Burned provisions lie around. In the engine-house stand eight large locomotives, mere skeletons, ruins of what was once beautiful and costly machinery. Burned cars, tenders, broken wheels, dead horses, half-destroyed barrels of pork, lay in promiscuous confusion around. Such is the effect of this wanton rebel destruction.

The churches in Bowling Green are used as hospitals, and are all filled with sick, some few rebels being among ours, and kindly treated by our surgeons. As warm weather advances, Bowling Green will be intolerable, on account of the half-buried rebel dead, and the Government will have to take some steps to investigate the matter, or our poor brave boys will die off like sheep.

BOWLING GREEN TO GREEN RIVER.

Leaving our kind friend the surgeon, and bidding our sick and wounded soldiers good-bye, we started before daylight for the dépôt on the opposite side of Barren River. For a mile and a half we had to walk through deep mud, in a snow-storm, and passing the remains of the army of huts of the Secessionists on the banks, descended the steep and slippery bank, crossed the pontoon bridge, and were soon seated in a comfortable passenger car, *en route* for Louisville. And now marks of rebel violence appeared, as the day began to dawn. All along the road were to be seen the charred remains of burned dépôts and dwelling-houses of those true to the Union. Not a mile of fence was visible, but every few miles, the straw and tether poles of deserted secesh cavalry camps appeared. In the ponds along the turnpike, as well as by railroad, were dead bodies of horses, cows and pigs, disemboweled and loathsome. The wells were filled with dead dogs, chickens, and it seemed as if every invention could be raked up by those vandals to check our progress. At Cave City the magnificent hotel, which the traveler to the Mammoth Cave will recollect, is a mass of charred ruins, while the stores are broken open, emptied of their contents and deserted. At the Tunnel are great rocks scattered in every direction, which we had to throw off the track, for as they could not blow up the Tunnel they sought to obstruct the road. For six miles south of this point the rebels tore up the track, made piles of crossties, and placing rails over them set the ties on fire, causing the iron to bend, and all along the road you will see miles of these burned and bent rails. This was the work of the rebel HINDMAN, while to SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER may be laid the blame of burning and destroying bridges, which he said was only "a military necessity."

The destruction of property by this horde would take up a volume in its description, but such acts of atrocity committed will never be forgotten, and will be recorded in history long after this generation shall have passed away. From Cairo City to Munfordsville you see fewer marks of rapine and wantonness, but beyond that you find more. Munfordsville Station consists of only three or four houses, but an immense quantity of goods is shipped from that point. A mile below is the magnificent bridge over Green River, which BUCKNER partially destroyed, but which is now made complete again. It is over 1,000 feet in length, and at its highest point from the river 109 feet. It cost nearly a million of dollars, and is in reality a magnificent structure. But your correspondent must close until another time, when he will give your readers an idea of the character and habits of the people of Southern Kentucky and Tennessee.

W. B. R.

FROM NASHVILLE.

GEN. MITCHELL AND MRS. POLK.

The Nashville correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* tells these incidents:

"The following interesting scrap of news is told by an eye-witness to the scene: One day last week Gen. BUELL and all the Brigadiers of the Department, who were present, went in a body to call upon Mrs. JAMES K. POLK and her niece, daughter of Ex-Rev. Gen. LEONIDAS. Mrs. POLK seemed determined that no doubt should be entertained as to her sentiments in regard to our unhappy difficulties. The gentlemen present, as they were severally addressed, simply bowed in silence, until Gen. MITCHELL, who was standing somewhat away from the party, was singled out. To him Mrs. P. remarked: 'General, I trust this war will speedily terminate by the acknowledgment of Southern independence.' The remark was the signal for a lull in the conversation, and all eyes were turned upon the General to hear his reply. He stood with his lips firmly compressed, and his eyes looking fully into those of Mrs. POLK, as long as she spoke. He then said: 'Madam, the man whose name you bear was once the President of the United States; he was an honest man and a true patriot; he administered the laws of this Government with equal justice to all. We know no independence of one section of our country which does not belong to all others, and judging by the past, if the mute lips of the honored dead, who lies so near us, could speak, they would express the hope that this war may never cease if that cessation was purchased by the dissolution of the Union of States over which he once presided.' It is needless to say that the effect was electrical; made, as the remark was, in a calm, dignified tone, and with that earnestness for which the General is noted, no offence could be taken.

Southern independence was not mentioned again during the interview.

COTTON.

In a former letter I gave you some account of about 350 bales of cotton, bought in this city by the Confederate Quartermaster, V. K. STEVENSON, and used in the fortifications at Fort Zollicoffer. I stated that a special aid had been sent out by Mr. HALL, the United States Treasury agent, to recover it from parties, many of them wealthy farmers and merchants, who had conveyed it away from the fortified grounds. That special aid, finding he could not proceed successfully to work without searching premises at every step, and being unwilling to disturb families by such a process, if it could be avoided, however guilty their heads might be, proposed a different plan to accomplish the same purpose, one with more elements of etiquette, yet quite as severe, and far more likely to cause gentlemen to "cotton."

His plan was not approved, therefore he declared he had no desire to hold the office of dog-petter, and, as he could not proceed with dignity, declined any further connection with the matter. His plan was not rejected by the agent of Mr. CHASE, but by the military authority.

The Treasury Agent, still anxious to recover the cotton, applied, by advice of a friend, to one of the city day police, who, at first, seemed willing to undertake the work of gathering up the fugitive cotton bales; but, when this gentleman had consulted with the Mayor, he concluded the interests of his family would require his time and attention in some other business. Then, as it seems to be a fixed fact that we are to have a rebel City Government, I suppose the officer thought, naturally enough, that any participation in the work might endanger his reëlection by the City Council.

Again the agent of the Treasury applied to the aid first sent out, who neither knows nor fears anything calling itself 'Government,' not authorized by the Constitution of the United States, and elected or appointed under it. He assured the agent he should be happy to oblige him, and to serve the United States, but must reflect till the next morning on the subject. When morning came he called on Mr. CHASE's agent, and said to him in substance: 'On mature reflection I cannot act as a civil officer of the United States, in a work of this kind, with a county sham government, elected in sight of our guns, under the constitution of the Confederate banditti, with a Mayor holding office in the very city of my residence, who did all he could to aid the rebellion, to assist in subjugating my fellow-citizens, and in putting them under the heels of the pirates JEFF. DAVIS and ISHAM G. HARRIS, and to help forward their war of murder and rapine. I must wait till we are organized on some safe plan.'"

LATER FROM BRAZIL.

STATE OF BUSINESS—COMMERCIAL NEWS AND THE MARKETS—DR. RAINEY'S NEW FERRY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

RIO DE JANEIRO, Friday, Feb. 7, 1862.

But little of interest has transpired, since my last, if I except the excitement manifested by the arrival of the English packet *Oneida*, which made its appearance on the 2d inst.

The wharves were crowded by expectant merchants, principally Englishmen. Many were the expressions of dissatisfaction by those who had bought coffee, and shipped in expectation of a war opening Southern ports, and thus giving them a tremendous profit on their speculations. All true hearts, however, rejoiced, when it was announced that peace had gained the day.

Business continues very dull—the news not being of a nature sufficiently decisive to court speculation, although the confirmation received here every day of the sad falling off in the crop prevents any diminution in prices.

Her Britannic Majesty's steam-frigate *Forte* was ordered to cruise outside the harbor of Rio de Janeiro last week and if possible to board the English packet previous to her arrival, and thus be prepared to commence hostilities should the news be for war, but she returned the day after the *Oneida*, everybody sadly disappointed that they could not have a brush with the Yankees. The *Oberon* left on a cruise yesterday.

The city still continues very healthy, no cases of yellow fever having thus far been reported, and now being the very height of the Summer, we are in hopes that we shall not be visited by the epidemic at all this year.

The weather having been so very hot and the continual rains having made the roads almost impassable, I have deferred my intended visit to the different haciendas in the interior until next month, when I hope to be able to give you an account of the domestic life of the interior of this beautiful country.

The new American ferry, superintended by Dr. RAINEY, commences to ply between this city and Rio Grande and St. Domingo, on the other side of the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, next month. The ferry-boats, similar to those on the East River, create a great deal of wonder here, they having come from New-York, with their cabins and houses already placed on the deck. The first three are now all here, and ready for service. The handsome iron ferry-house is an ornament to the part of the city where it is erected, and strongly contrasts in architectural beauty and *cleanliness* with the Imperial Palace, immediately facing it.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Exchange on London, 25@25¼ ₩ cent., 90 days. Exchange on Paris, 375@377 reals, 90 days. No quotations or drawers on Hamburg. Discounts at Bank, 10 ₩ cent. ₩ annum; in the market 11 ₩ cent.

COFFEE sold since my last, 25th ult.: For the United States, 17,900 bags; for Canal and North Europe, 46,300 bags; miscellaneous, 4,700 bags. Total, 68,900 bags. At 6‖.400@6‖.900 ₩ arroba. Stock on hand, 270,000 bags.

	Bags.
Total am't of Coffee embarked for U. States....	4,400
For various ports....................................	18,898
Total..	23,298

No Freights whatever are offering to American vessels.

FLOUR—Baltimore extra, 17‖.000@20‖.000. NAVAL STORES—No quotations; no stock in first hands.

From Buenos Ayres.

We have received, by an arrival at this port, our files of the Buenos Ayres *Commercial Times* to the 27th of January. We copy the following *résumé* of the condition of affairs in the Argentine Confederation:

"Our friends in Europe will be pleased to learn that the situation of the Argentine Republic sensibly improves day by day, that the propitious course of events which marked the end of the fruitful year 1861, has been happily uninterrupted.

The general course of events indicates the proximate and fruitful organization of the country. The revolution, brought by the inaptitude and barefaced illegality of the late National Government has, through the agency of Buenos Ayres, spread everywhere; everywhere triumphant, for it could not be otherwise. All the population of the interior were fully convinced of the inefficacy of the late system, and they accordingly cheerfully joined and most materially aided in carrying out the propaganda of liberal principles which Buenos Ayres has preached and practiced for eight years.

The late system has been demolished, and its principal agents have fled from the country, unpursued by a powerful and magnanimous enemy, but by the hosts of private ones which their exactions and tyrannies had raised against them.

SAA, Governor of San Luis; NAZAR, of Mendoza; DIAZ, of San Juan; GUTIERREZ, of Tucuman; ROLON, of Corrientes; ROSAS, of Santa Fé; ALLENDE, of Cordova, with their myrmidons, have fled from the country, and with them the personification of civil war and disorganization. A few of the like class remain, but they are either shortly to follow, or totally discredited, and without any influence in public affairs.

Thus the work of demolition has been completed, and the country is at present acephalous. We expect it will be reorganized shortly, for all the Provinces have ordered the convocation of a new Congress, which is not to constitute the country, for it is unnecessary, but to appoint the national authorities who are to rule us.

This work of reconstruction under other circumstances would have been more difficult, but now there is every probability of its speedy commencement and termination.

The principal feature in this popular revolution has been the panic of the Government and all its agents. Very great results have been obtained with comparatively small sacrifice, and it is confidently expected that in this and the following month, everything will be settled in the country by peaceable means.

THE FRIGATE VERMONT.

The Steamer Saxon Arrived at Boston, and the Gunboat Aroostook at Philadelphia, from the Vermont—The Sloop Ocean Monarch.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, March 23.

The gunboat *Aroostook*, Lieutenant-Commanding Commodore JOHN C. BEAUMONT, which sailed from Boston on the 2d, has arrived here. She reports falling in with the *Vermont* on the morning of the 7th, in latitude 38° 23′, longitude 68° 30′. On the 8th she experienced a heavy gale, and could do nothing for the crippled frigate. On the 9th, while attempting to assist the *Vermont*, she lost her foretopmast, pipe and maintopmast. The next night she lost her foretopmast, and left her on the 15th inst., after the *Saxon* fell in with her. During the interval he rendered her every assistance in his power, towing her part of the time—the Captain being untiring in his exertions to assist the *Vermont*, during nine days remained alongside. One of the crew of the *Vermont* was lost overboard when she lost her rudder on the 24th ult. Two others died from exposure, and several were frostbitten. Her officers were all well.

On the 15th she fell in with the schooner *Oliver H. Booth*, of Poughkeepsie, in distress for New-York from Georgetown, D. C., having run the rebel blockade of the Potomac, and receiving several shots. She was supplied with crew, sails and provisions, from the *Vermont*. She had on board sixteen of the crew of the *Ocean Monarch*, having twenty-two from the wreck, six being transferred to another vessel.

BOSTON, Sunday, March 23.

The steamship *Saxon* has arrived from a cruise after the *Vermont*. She reports, on the 15th, at 10 A. M., in lat 36° 50′ lon. 65° 45′, saw the *Vermont* in tow of the United States gunboat *Aroostook*, from Boston. The *Aroostook* had been in company with her for seven days, and had lost her smoke-stack, boats, &c. At 5 P. M., she stood for Philadelphia to repair. There was an unknown schooner in company with the *Vermont*, which had on board two boats' crews of the ship *Ocean Monarch*, Capt. PAGE, from New-York for Liverpool, foundered in a gale on the 7th. Capt. PAGE and two small boats are still adrift. On coming up with the *Vermont*, the *Saxon* supplied her with sails, a rudder and two ship-carpenters. The rudder was lost in hanging it. The *Saxon* took a hawser from the ship, and commenced towing, but at 6½ P. M. the hawser parted, and a heavy southwest gale coming on, lost sight of her.

He saw her again on the 17th, but the sea being so heavy, could not get within hail. On the 18th he succeeded in throwing a letter on board, informing them that we had only four days' coal, and would return for assistance. They parted company at 4 P. M., lat. 48° 37′, lon. 63° 24′.

Loss of Ship Ocean Monarch.

The ship *James R. Keeler*, Capt. DELANO, arrived at this port last night from London, reports, March 14, latitude 36° 04′, longitude 61° 30′, fell in with schooner *Oliver H. Booth*, sixteen days from Alexandria for New-York, supplied her with provisions, &c., and took from her six of the crew of ship *Ocean Monarch*, which foundered at sea on the 9th inst. The *Oliver H. Booth* had previously fell in with a boat belonging to the *Ocean Monarch* containing the second mate, carpenter, his son and nineteen of the crew of that vessel. They make the following report: The *Ocean Monarch*, Capt. PAGE, sailed from New-York, March 5, with a cargo of wheat, flour, &c., bound to Liverpool, and experienced very heavy weather; on the 9th, in latitude 38°, longitude 60°, during a violent gale from southwest, shifted cargo, and in wearing the ship was struck by very heavy seas, which swept the deck of everything movable, and the cargo reshifting the vessel suddenly sprung aleak to such an extent that it was impossible to do anything with it. The boats were ordered to be got out, when four were immediately put overboard and alongside, the largest of which was soon filled, and cut adrift by one of the seamen in it, he supposing that more would get in and swamp it. They state that they then attempted to reach the vessel again, but could not, and she was soon out of sight. When they left Capt. PAGE, the first officer and the remainder of the crew were still on board the ship, and the boats alongside. She had then 19 feet of water in the hold, and was settling very fast. The carpenter had his leg broken in getting in the boat. After remaining 48 hours in the boat, they were picked up by the schooner *Oliver H. Booth*, from Alexandria for New-York, and, subsequently, six of them transferred to ship *James R. Keeler*, who supplied the schooner with provisions, cordage, and a chronometer, Capt. DELANO advising them to go to Bermuda, which they said they would do, as they were in want of sails, &c. They then shaped their course for that place.

The following cargo was on board the *Ocean Monarch*: 10,811 bbls. flour, 10,892 bush. wheat, 33,774 bush. corn; 193 tcs. beef, 76 bbls. pork, 62,020 lbs. tallow, 298,643 lbs. lard, 739,800 lbs. bacon, 7,000 lbs. shoulders, 10 tcs. tongues.

A CARD.

The undersigned takes this method of expressing his heartfelt thanks to Capt. FULLER, of the British ship *Mohawk*, for his kindness and brotherly treatment of myself and disabled crew on board his ship.

(Signed,) THOMAS GIBSON,
Late Master of bark *Hyperion*.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE POLICE AND THE GAMBLERS AGAIN.—The avenging victim of the gamblers, now in this City, led the Police to three different gambling establishments on Saturday afternoon, which they entered promptly. About fifty persons were captured, and conducted before Recorder HOFFMAN, charged with having been found in the gambling-houses No. 143 Fulton-street, No. 233 Broadway, and No. 119 Mercer-street. Some of them were committed for trial, but the greater number of them were discharged for want of sufficient evidence to hold them.

A BOLD THIEF.—On Saturday night Detective EUSTACE arrested JOHN SULLIVAN, of No. 21 Mott-street, for going into the store of JOB LYONS, No. 6 Rutgers-street, and taking from the pocket of Mr. LYONS' coat, which was on the counter, the sum of $95 50 in Treasury notes and bank bills. Justice BRENNAN yesterday held him to answer in the sum of $500 bail.

STABBING CASE.—At about 8 o'clock on Saturday night a quarrel took place in KERNEL's liquor store, at the corner of Forty-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue, which resulted in JOHN GAFFNEY being stabbed in the breast twice, with a dirk-knife, by THOMAS WALSH, who immediately escaped. GAFFNEY was conveyed to the hospital.

MR. O'GORMAN'S LECTURE.—Mr. RICHARD O'GORMAN will deliver a lecture, on *Oliver Goldsmith*, before the Catholic Library Association, at Irving Hall, corner Irving-place and Fifteenth-street, this evening, March 24. Mr. O'GORMAN's name, connected with such a subject, is the very best guarantee for a literary feast to the world of admirers of OLIVER.

HORSE STEALING.—Yesterday morning EDWARD DOBSON was arrested and taken before Justice BRENNAN, charged with entering the stable of Dr. CONWAY, on East B'way, and stealing therefrom a fine horse, which he attached to a wagon and moved off with it. The accused was committed for examination.

FIRE IN A PUBLIC HALL.—At 8½ o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the building of ABRAHAM SLAGER, No. 276 Houston-street, on the second floor, which is used as a public hall. The damage was about $150, and is fully insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

DEATH OF A VETERAN PRINTER.—DAVID H. REINS, the oldest Printer in New-York, died yesterday at the advanced age of eighty years. Mr. REINS was one of the founders of the New-York Typographical Society, and also one of the Veterans of the war of 1812.

FIRE IN EIGHTH-AVENUE.—About 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the millinery store of S. SHANNON, No. 163 Eighth-avenue. Damage was sustained, by water, to the amount of $300; insured in the Rutgers Insurance Company for $1,500.

FIRST SHAD OF THE SEASON.—Commodore ABRAHAM SIMONSON, of Staten Island, took four fine shad, last evening, at Robbins Reef, being the first taken in our bay this season.

Meeting in Sympathy with the Army Christian Commission.

The church of Rev. Dr. HAGUE, corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-first-street, was crowded last evening, upon the call of a meeting to be held under the auspices of the Christian Commission, whose object is to disseminate religious reading matter through the ranks of our army. All sects are joining heartily in this good work, which was commenced last November.

The services were conducted by Dr. HAGUE, and the audience was addressed by Ex-Gov. POLLOCK, of Pennsylvania, and GEORGE H. STUART, Esq., of Philadelphia. Mr. STUART stated the purpose of the meeting, which was to collect means to meet a demand upon them from the sick and wounded in Newbern, N. C., to whom their hearts went forth, without the means to assist them to spiritual comfort as they needed. The Commission was daily distributing to the hospital wards of Philadelphia, where 1,400 men lay wounded and dying, the amount of $10 in reading matter. In the Western branches of the Commission, at Chicago, St. Louis, &c., 7,000 prisoners were being faithfully administered to.

Mr. STUART read touching extracts from letters from active members, who are among the prisoners; also, gave many interesting statistics of their operations.

Gov. POLLOCK was introduced, and assured his audience that not as a Pennsylvanian did he stand before them, but as one who believed in blotting out all State lines and even family associations for a loyalty so comprehensive, so purely national that, as an American citizen alone he should be recognized. He came to appeal to them for a holy cause, and while religion and patriotism were blended in his heart, he thought the time and place—God's house on Sabbath evening—both fitting to make it. In this hour of trouble "silence is a crime, indifference is treason," and while we were liberal in all else we must not forget the spiritual and eternal welfare of our soldiers. The little tract—the Holy Bible—would carry with it an influence of Christian homes left behind, and keep up or kindle anew the flame first lighted by a fond mother's teachings, or a beloved sister's example. He had known such cases, and while in the cities near us and those remote in Western lands the work was going on, New-York he felt, was, or would be, up and doing too.

The call was for people to come prepared to give of their abundance, and surely they answered with one accord, for the sexton and assistants were busily employed in finding chairs for those who lined the aisles and galleries. A very large collection was made, but the exact amount could not be arrived at till morning. The Commission has established a branch in each military dépôt of the Union.

The Homicide on Blackwell's Island.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your issue of the *Times*, of the 23d inst., in speaking of the recent homicide on Blackwell's Island, your article states that "when the excitement became alarming, BROPHY felt himself justified in drawing forth a loaded pistol, and firing at random among the crowd." The evidence before the jury disclosed an entirely different state of facts. The pistol was drawn by Mr. BROPHY, with the intent of intimidating the prisoners, who were in a state of insurrection, but before he succeeded in leveling it at the group of insurrectionists, who were facing him, his arm was suddenly seized from behind, when the pistol was accidentally exploded, the ball striking a man standing some distance in the rear of BROPHY, and who had not been noticed by him before the explosion. Mr. BROPHY was exonerated from all blame by the jury, upon the ground that the discharge of the pistol was entirely accidental on his part, and that it was justifiably drawn in the actual and necessary discharge of his duty. I feel that the above correction of your article of the 23d inst. is due to the jurors who held the inquest.

FOREMAN OF THE JURY OF INQUEST.
NEW-YORK, Sunday, March 23, 1862.

Arrivals in the City.

Major-Gen. Hunter, lately appointed to the command of the forces at Port Royal, arrived at the Astor House late Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Hunter joined her husband at the hotel to-day, and was accompanied by S. W. Stockton, one of his Staff, the rest of whom were expected at the same time, but, owing to some delay, have not yet arrived. Gen. Hunter expects to sail for Port Royal to-morrow.

Gen. Fremont and family arrived, from Washington, late Saturday night, and occupied the apartments retained for them at the Astor House. Business connected with his appointment will detain the General in town a few days, after which he will proceed to the discharge of the active duties of his command.

Ex-Gov. Jas. Pollock, from Milton, Penn.; Geo. H. Stuart, of Philadelphia; B. H. Cheever, of Washington; W. A. Mosely, of Buffalo; C. Holmes, from Washington; F. B. Klock, of Syracuse; E. J. Nightingale, of Providence, and A. W. Spencer, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. E. J. R. Currey and N. Horace Smith, of the United States Army; John Quincy Adams and G. W. Chapman, of Boston; Major Halcombe and Adj. Grosvenor, of the Thirteenth Connecticut Volunteers, and Peter Clogher, of Utica, are at the Astor House.

E. P. Ross, of Auburn; G. R. Wilson, of Buffalo; G. Y. Sanger, of Chicago; S. R. Spaulding, of Boston, and C. E. Noble, of Buffalo, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

A. L. Hoffe and H. Schweffe, from Alton, Ill.; Horace Perry and C. F. Mills, of California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRE.—At 2½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in an unoccupied brick dwelling, No. 82 Elliott Place, owned by RICHARD TRUSTEAD, which was damaged to the extent of $2,000. House No. 80, adjoining, owned by Mr. SIMPSON, was damaged to the extent of $200. It was occupied by JOSEPH ATKINS, whose loss on furniture is $300. No insurance. House No. 84, owned by SMITH J. EASTMAN, was damaged to the extent of $200. The occupant, J. O. JENKINS, had his furniture damaged about $500. Insured in the City Fire Insurance Company.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, March 22.

FLOUR in fair demand at $4 25@$4 30. WHISKY unsettled; no sales; 18c. are asked and 15c. are offered. PROVISIONS less firm. First-class city brands of Mess Pork are offered at $10 75, Country at $10 50 @$10 52; 50,000 lbs. Bulk Sides at 4½c. LARD easy at 7c. Exchange firm at ¼ ₩ cent. premium.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

March 23—*In steamship Glasgow, from Liverpool*—Mr. Humbyger and lady, Mrs. Hirschmann and son, Col. McDonald, Wm. Barrington, Messrs. Lawrence, Carter, Lowe, Hirschman.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 58 | Sun sets.... 6 16 | Moon rises... 2 36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 04 | Gov. Island. 3 53 | Hell Gate.... 5 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, March 23.

Arrived.

Steamship Glasgow, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool March 5, at noon, and Queenstown March 7, at 3 P. M., with 178 steerage and 10 cabin passengers to John G. Dale. March 8, lat. 50 49, lon. 12, boarded the Br. brig Sulina, of Liverpool, totally abandoned. 15th, lat. 43 15, lon. 43 5, exchanged signals with a Hamburg ship, bound E., showing a blue flag with a castle and star at each corner. 22d, off Montauk, at 11:30 P. M., exchanged night signals with steamship City of Washington, hence. Has had very strong and variable winds all the passage. Did not call at Cape Race.

Steamer Tonitia, Commander Sweeney, from a cruise in search of the disabled U. S. ship Vermont. Experienced very heavy weather. Made a thorough search between the parallels of 34 and 36, and the meridians of 64 and 68, without discovering any traces of the ship.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Christopher Hall, (of Dennis,) Freeman, Hong Kong Oct. 20; came through Simoon Pass 21st; sld. from Anjier Nov. 19, in co. with ship Sunda, for New-York, with rice to master. Jan. 1, signalized ship Georgiana, from Amoy for New-York; left St. Helena Jan. 16. Feb. 24, lat. 34 30 N., lon. 69, while lying to on the port tack, took a heavy squall from N. W., which burst the main-topsail and shifted cargo; wore around on the other tack, when the cargo shifted to port and hove her down, in which position she lay five hours; at 2 A. M. got her before the wind, with lee waist under water and two feet by the head; cut hole in the forecastle deck and hove cargo with gang overboard, the remainder of the crew working the pumps; run down to lat. 27 to repair damages; while down everything movable was swept from the decks, started houses, sprung spars, lost sails and filled the cabin.

Ship James R. Keeler, Delano, London Jan. 14, with mdse. to Crocker, Wood & Co. Jan. 28, Edgar Stone, supposed of Boston, a seaman, aged 28, was lost overboard. March 14, lat. 36 09, lon. 61 30, fell in with schr. Oliver H. Booth, 16 ds. from Alexandria for New-York, and supplied her with water, some provisions, some cordage and a chronometer; also, took from her six of the crew of the ship Ocean Monarch, which foundered 9th inst., she having taken off the second mate, carpenter and twenty men.

Ship J. Morton, (of Thomaston,) Gilley, Havre 39 ds., in ballast to J. W. Elwell & Co. March 2, lat. 44 18, lon. 37, spoke bark Lizzie Rice, from Baltimore for Bordeaux, with head of mainmast, foretopgallantmast and jib-boom carried away.

Ship Star, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Curtis, Havre Jan. 17, in ballast to Nesmith & Sons. Sld. in co. with ship Pequot, Davis, for New-York; had strong head winds the entire passage.

Ship Herzogin Von Brabant, (Brem.,) Beling, Bremen Feb. 25, ballast and 10 passengers, to order. Had heavy weather on the coast.

Ship Orpheus, (Brem.,) Wessels, Antwerp Feb. 28, mdse. to Hennings & Gosling. Had a very stormy passage.

Ship Adriatic, Moore, London and Portsmouth Feb. 28, with mdse. to E. E. Morgan. March 10, Richard Bryan, a colored man, of Delaware, died in a fit. Crossed the Banks in 44 30, and saw no ice.

Ship Wm. F. Storer, Trask, Liverpool, with mdse. to Trask & Dearborn.

Ship China, (Old.,) Schwarz, Bremen 27 ds., with rice and ballast to Ruger Bros.

Bark Cossack, (of Boston,) Gray, Foo-chow-foo Dec. 2—passed Anjier Dec. 24, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 29, and crossed the Equator in the Atlantic Feb. 27, in lon. 38—with teas, &c., to Cary & Co. Had unusually light winds the entire passage. Feb. 27, lat. 1 27 N., lon. 39 27, spoke whaling-ship Cambria, of and for New-Nedford, from New-Zealand, via Pernambuco. Capt. Pease wished to be reported; had 1,850 bbls. whale and 540 bbls. sperm oil; homeward bound, direct, all well. March 19, exchanged colors with an Am. bark, bound E.

Bark J. Cushing, (of Boston,) Harriman, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar, &c., to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Had some very heavy weather.

Bark Amdrosine, (Br., of Liverpool,) Lock, Buenos Ayres Jan. 21, with hides and wool to E. F. Davison. Had heavy weather on the coast.

Bark N. H. Gaston, (of New-Haven,) Parmelee, Santa Cruz 16 ds., with rum, &c., to Bishop Bros., of New-Haven.

Barkantine Young America, Collins, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to Robert & Williams. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras, with baffling and stormy weather.

Brig Queen Victoria, (Br., of St. Vincent's,) Hitch, Ponce, P. R., March 6, with sugar to Middleton & Co. March 10, lat. 22, lon. 70, spoke schr. Wm. Lancaster, bd. to New-York. 18th, on the northern edge of the Gulf, in lat. 38, saw a ship beating to westward, with loss of maintopgallantmast; was apparently a war vessel; had painted ports; supposed her to be the Vermont.

Brig Leonard Berry, (of Demerara,) Cooper, St. Jago 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to Smith, Jones & Co. No date, lat. 28, lon. 74, spoke U. S. bark Anderson, cruising; had heavy weather; split sails, &c.

Brig Caroline, Porter, Aspinwall, 19 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Joy. Had heavy weather for the last 4 ds.

Brig S. C. Shaw, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Shaw, Arroyo, P. R., 11 ds., sugar and molasses to Thos. James.

Brig A. J. Dyer, Rogers, Elizabethport, coal for Boston.

Schr. Gen. Armstrong, (of New-Haven,) Scofield, Ponce, P. R., March 16, with sugar to L. & W. Armstrong. The G. is bound to New-Haven, and has a cargo of 170 hhds. sugar and 200 casks molasses.

Schr. Mary Kelly, (of Calais,) Reed, Trinidad 16 ds., with molasses to Metcalf & Duncan. March 20, John Donovan, second officer, was knocked overboard by the mainsail and lost.

Schr. Prince of Wales, (Br., of Londonderry, N. S.,) Chisholm, Nassau, N. P., 10th inst., sugar, molasses, &c., to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Reindeer, (Br., of Halifax,) Leary, Vigneud, W. I., 16 ds., sugar and molasses to master. Had heavy weather for last 11 ds.

Schr. Time, (Br., of Nassau, N. P.,) Sawyer, Nassau, N. P. 9 ds., with turpentine and mdse. to F. T. [illegible] & Bartow.

Schr. Eclipse, (Br., of St. Barts,) Peterson, Ponce, P. R., 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to Smith, Jones & Co.

Schr. Esquimaux, Briggs, Poughkeepsie, with iron for Dighton.

Schr. Franklin, Allen, Lubec 8 ds., with laths to [illegible] Boynton & Son.

Schr. A. J. Russell, Hodges, Elizabethport, with coal for Norwich.

Schr. Heroine, Champlin, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Edwards, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. Dr. Powers, Muncey, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. R. H. Daly, Cash, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. A. H. Dyer, Rogers, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Silas Wright, Seaman, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Lady Adams, Hadwin, Elizabethport, with coal for Somerset.

Schr. S. Brainerd, Buell, Elizabethport, with coal for Hartford.

Schr. Susan, Barker, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. O. C. Acken, Peck, Elizabethport, with coal for Stamford.

Schr. Orion, Davis, Elizabethport, with coal for Fall River.

Schr. Roxanna Burley, Austin, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. J. P. Blake, Edwards, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Flight, Gibbs, Elizabethport, with coal for Fall River.

Schr. Expedite, Beebe, Elizabethport, with coal for Fall River.

Schr. J. Parker, Wheeler, Elizabethport, with coal for Fall River.

Schr. Naiad Queen, Hulse, Port Jefferson, in ballast.

Schr. Chief, Cramner, Tangier 3 ds., with oysters.

Schr. C. & N. Rogers, Johnson, Virginia 3 ds., oysters.

Schr. Dart, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. J. Barrett, Nickerson, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Rival, Hobbie, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Evelyn, Palmer, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Sloop Helen, Babcock, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Sloop President, Morrill, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Below.

Ship Charter Oak.

Ship Scotland.

Bark Magdalena.

Brig Anna Dall.—By pilot boat James M. Waterbury.

Ship Kate Prince, (of Portsmouth,) Gerrish, Liverpool Feb. 13.

Ship Kersage, Sawyer, London Dec. 8.

Ship Ann E. Thompson, from Hatteras.

Ship Aracan, from Hatteras.

Bark H. D. Brookman, from Hatteras.

Bark Helen Augusta, from Port-au-Prince.

Bark Tycoon, from Tortugas.

Bark John Winthrop.

Brig Palmyra, (of Colchester.)

A Br. bark, said to be the Lady Sandys, showing Marryatt's Nos. 4501.

Also 3 ships unknown.

Sailed.

March 22—Steamships City of Washington, (Br.,) for Queenstown and Liverpool; Hammonia, (Ham.,) for Hamburg and Southampton; Roanoke, for Havana; Thomas Swann, (U. S. T.,) Locust Point, Chesapeake, and Portland. Ships Ocean, (Brem.,) for Bristol; Oscar, (Brem.,) for Hamburg.

March 23—Steamships Marion, for Port Royal; Fulton, for ——; Baltic, in search of the Vermont.

Spoken, &c.

Alice Provost—bark, stg. E. S. E., March 16, lat. 37 30, lon. 70 40.

Chatham—ship, bound E., March 14, lat. 42 36, lon. 57 07.

Canton—brig, from Porto Rico for New-York, March 19, lat. 34, lon. 71.

Eliza Young—Br. bark, March 21, off Fire Island, and was ordered to Philadelphia—By pilotboat No. 16.

Foster—brig, (of Boston,) lying to, March 16, lat. 37 40, lon. 73 10.

Sunda—ship, bound W., March 18, lat. 47, lon. 68 40.

Quickstep—ship, bound E., Feb. 28, lat. 43 52, lon. 33 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Nassau, N. P., March 10, bark Northwest, (of Boston,) Bridge, from Cardenas for Boston, put in on the 8th leaking, and was condemned.

At Arroyo, P. R., March 11, schrs. President, (Br.,) for New-Haven, to sail 17th; Sally Say, arrived 9th from Santa Cruz, unc.

At St. Jago, March 13, brig Two Boys, for New-York in 14 ds.

At Ponce, P. R., March 6, bark Tivola, for New-York soon; schr. Ecliyse, Peterson, from St. Kitts, to sail 10th.

[PER AMERICA.]

Arrived from New-York—5th, Bosidar, Opnich and Chace at Flushing; 6th, Ravensdale, at Plymouth; Camilla, at Falmouth; Nord Cap, at Bristol; Garibaldi, at Newport; Margaret, at Queenstown; 7th, Patrick Henry, at Deal; Flight, at Dublin; Dreadnought, Thaletta, Victory, Clarissa, Courier and Alexander Marshall, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston—5th, Catherine, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore—Deviltry, at Baltimore.

[PER GLASGOW.]

Arrived from New-York—St. Genevieve and Cheltenham, at Havre; N. H. Gould, at Cette; Anna, at Flushing; Athena, Merrington, (after collision,) and D. Victoria, (had thrown part of cargo overboard,) at Queenstown; Amazon, at Deal; Sylvanus Blanchard, at Liverpool.

MEM.—Ship Sarah Park is ashore near Southampton, and it is expected she will become a total wreck.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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